FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO. 111.

SOONER OR LATER.

Sooner or later the storms shall beat
Over my slumbers from head to feet;
Sooner or later the winds will rave
In the long grass above my grave.

I shall not heed them where I lie,
Nothing their sound shall signify;
Nothing the headstone's fret of rain;
Nothing to me the dark day's pain.

Sooner or later the sun shall shine
With tender warmth on that mound of mine,
Sooner or later, in summer air,
Clover and violent blossom there.

I shall not feel, in that deep laid rest,
The slanting light fall over my breast,
Nor even note in these hidden hours
The wind-blown breath of the tossing flowers.

Sooner or later the stainless snows
Shall add their hush to my mute repose;
Sooner or late shall slant and shift,
And heap my bed with the dazzling drift.

Chill though that frozen pall shall seem,
Its touch no colder can make the dream
That reeks not the sweet and sacred dread,
Shrouding the city of the dead.

Sooner or later the bee shall come
And fill the noon with its golden hum;
Sooner or later, on half-poised wing,
The bluebird's warble about me ring—

Bing and chirrup and whistle with glee,
Nothing his music means to me;
None of these beautiful things shall know
How soundly their love sleeps below.

Sooner or later, far out in the night,
The stars shall over me wing their flight;
Sooner or later, the darkling dews
Catch their white sparks in their silent noose.

Never a ray shall part the gloom
That wraps me round in the kindly tomb;
Peace shall be perfect for lip and brow,
Sooner or later—Oh, why not now?

—*Harriet Prescott Spofford.*

The Town of Mexia.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

MEXIA, LIMESTONE CO., TEXAS, March 10, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—The town of Mexia was named for General Mexia of Mexico, a man who is quite prominent in that republic, or at least has been a member of Congress, or one of the Mexican cabinet, Though we cannot substantiate for our authority. Gen. Mexia is a real Spaniard, is rather stout, and wears a heavy moustache of a silvery gray; he owns a vast amount of land in Texas, and is said to be very rich. The town of Mexia was founded about twelve years ago, and is like most all railroad towns. It has grown rapidly, and is now a beautiful place. Mexia is situated in the centre of a splendid cotton growing section, and has a very large trade. Farmers are pretty well up with their work, and planting corn is the order of the day. Quite all the corn is planted, and in two or three weeks farmers will begin planting cotton. The soil here ranges from eight inches to two feet deep. Some parts are very black, but the greater portion of the soil is of a dark snuffish color, and is very rich. As yet we have had but little weather to remind one of spring. Peach trees are not in bloom yet. I have never seen as fine peaches as are grown in Texas, but apples do not bare but very few, and they are of an inferior quality. The winter has been very cold, and we have a had great deal of snow. Good many cattle have died, but not near so many as one would expect with the amount of cold we had.

A great many from this place have, and are visiting, the great Exposition at New Orleans. Judging from what people say it certainly must be "the wonder of the nineteenth century. Mr. R. S. Munger, of Mexia, and Commissioner from this district, is said to have the finest and best cotton machinery that is on exhibition. The suction elevator that Mr. Munger has gotten up is creating much attention, and we hear that a factory for manufacturing Munger's cotton machinery will be built at once at Houston, Dallas or Fort Worth, Texas. There is no doubt but Mr. Munger will be amply paid for his trouble and expenses in getting up this great labor-saving machinery.

Corn is worth fifty cents per bushel out here, and oats thirty-five cents. So it looks like no one need suffer for bread.

From what we can hear everybody seems pretty well satisfied with the new Cabinet, though good a many, and perhaps the majority, would like to have had Thurman and McDonald in place of Endicott and Whitney. However, under the present administration we look for a government for the people, and a strictly tariff reform, and also the rascals must come out of office.

There is quite a "shuffling" here over the postoffice, as there are several who want to be postmaster. It will be bad guess work to say who will be the successful aspirant. The present postmaster, who is a republican, was a little sharp the other day, (or at least thought he was,) went round among the prominent and business men of town and would first ask them if they were satisfied with his administration as postmaster And if they were, then he would have them sign a paper to that effect, and in this way got most of these men on his paper, which was, after all, nothing less than a recommendation. Some however, were soon enough to see into his object.

We will soon be having nice spring weather, and then "we boys and girls will" revive our riding club, and these long Spring Sunday evenings will take long strolls in the shape of horseback riding. Most all the young ladies of our country are fond of horseback riding, and most of them ride splendidly. Sometime when off riding we jump a mule rabbit and have a chase across the prarie, and then 'tis most dark when we get home, but we don't talk any secrets.

According to "an announcement," we are expecting the OBSERVER in a new dress. Success to it. J. F. U.

REFORM.—Secretary Manning cut off forty official heads in the Treasury Department in one day—six special agents, twenty-six inspectors of customs, and ten who are on what is known as the "*fraud roll.*"

The New School Law.

[The following is a letter from the State Superintendent of public instruction, explanatory of the public school law:]

I trust that it will not be considered improper for me, through the newspaper press, one of the great educators of the people, to explain the modifications of the public school law, enacted by the recent general assembly. I am moved to do so because of the numerous enquires relatives to the matter, knowuig as I do that it will necessarily be some weeks before it will be possible for the law to be published and sent out as required by law.

The prominent changes from the old law are indicated by the following provisions.

1. On the first Monday in June next, and every two years thereafter, the justices of the peace and the county commissioners at their point meeting are required to elect three residents of their county, who shall be a county board of education. Their duties will be the general supervision of the school matters of their county—mainly such as are now performed by the county commissioners. They are to meet four times a year, with a compensation of two dollar per day and mileage.

2. The county superintendent is to be secretary of the board of education. His pay is 2 or 3 dollars per day, as the board may determine, for the days that he is actually engaged, and he is under direction and supervision of the board. He will, in addition to the ordinary duties of superintendent, perform the duties required by the register of deeds in school matters. A good board will give him pay and work within the limits of the law, according to his efficiency.

3. The county board of education will hereafter not be required to make a *per capita* appointment of the funds among the school districts of the county as heretofore required. The law requires that two-thirds of the money be apportioned on a *per capita* basis and the remaining one third is to be apportioned "in such manner as to equalize school facilities to all the districts of the county, as far as may be practicable and just to all concerned, without discrimination in favor of or to the prejudice of either race." If the board find it desirable so to do, they may control prices to be paid teachers, and they are prudently to require comfortable school houses to be provided.

These provisions indicate the principal changes in the iaw—all others are minor changes, made necessary to make the system conform to these provisions.

As I understand it, the assembly intended to separate school affairs from other county business, and put them in the hands of persons specially appointed with a view to their fitness to manage them judiciously and economically, giving them large discretion, and evidently taking into consideration the fact that the State is exceedingly diversified in its interests and population and on this accouat demands larger local discretion than has heretofore obtained.

This local discretion extends also to the county superintendent. While it is almost axiomatic truth that there can be no good system of public education without the services of an active and competent superintendent, some of our counties are slow to realize the fact. Such counties are allowed, under the late legislation, to elect an inferior man superintendent, restrict the scope of his labors and jog along, being continually distanced in the educational race by their more progressive neighbors. A successfull business man never invests money in any enterprise without either superintending it himself, or employing a competent person to superintend it for him. This principle applies to school business with double force. A short term of good schooling is worth more than a longer one of inferiority.; time is saved in proportion to the efficiency of the teacher, and a good county superintendent promotes the efficiency of the teacher in a marked degree.

The system is not more expensive than the old system. The special board of education will not cost much, if any, more than was the cost of the county commissioners as board of education, and the fees heretofore paid to registers of deeds will be eliminated.

Seeing that the constitution of the State requires a system of public education, may I not ask the justices of the peace, the county commissioners and the people to assist me in executing the system given us by the assembly under their constitutional requirements, to the end that we may provide at least a rudimentary educatiou for all the children of the State, and to the end that what money we do pay for education may be judiciously and effectively used. May I not hope that wise, benevolent and suitable men will be found in every county who will consent to act as members of the board of education, which is the foundation of the system?

Very obediently, S. M. FINGER,
State Sup't of Pub. Instruction.

THE LATEST PETITION.—A petition has been started around, this week, in behalf of a prominent society young man whose partial friends think that he has peculiar qualifications for route agent on the star route between Statesville and Taylorsville, to succeed the late Messrs. Hi. Gilbert and John Childers. The mode of conveyance is a sore-backed mule, the remuneration is $5 per month and board, and the diet as furnished by the last contractor was stewed pumpkin with brand stirred in. The young ladies of the town have signed the petition with a degree of unanimity rarely witnessed, and if the voice of the peoplo is respected by the new administration this competent young man will secure this appointment, the civil service regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Landmark.*

Senator McDonald claims to have a professional income of $18,000, and is reported as saying that there is no office in the President's gift that he will accept.

Cleveland's first Reception.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The executive mansion, the scene of so many magnificent assemblages of distinguished men and women, never presented a more brilliant spectacle than it did tonight on the occasion of President Cleveland's first reception, given to the diplomatic corps, the judiciary, Senate and House of Representatives and the army and navy. The reception began promptly at 9 o'clock, the appointed hour, a thing in itself somewhat unusual at the White House, for the rule has ordinarily been that every thing there, especially social assemblages, have been late in commencing.

The most careful taste had been displayed in the decorations of the rooms. Garlands of smilax hung from the chandeliers, while the mantels and recesses were filled with growing plants and flowers, relieved here and there with growing evergreens and potted plants. The number of army officers in attendance was the largest for several years. In the receiving party all the departments of the government were represented except that of justice.

Vice-President Hendricks and Mrs. Hendricks were late in getting to the White House, not arriving there until more than half of the guests of the evening had been received. The President came down early, with Col. Lamont, and together they made a tour of the suite of parlors, expressing great satisfaction with the general look of things. The east room, with a wealth of floral decorations which has never been eclipsed in its history, came in naturally for many compliments from the host of the mansion. Mrs. Whitney, when she came in, had a peep at the rooms, and came down before the guests arrived to examine the, to her, entirely new rooms.

Punctually at 9, preceded by Colonel Rockwell and Lieutenant Mason, the President and his receiving party descended to the blue parlors. Mr. Cleveland escorted Miss Bayard, the elder daughter of the secretary of state, her father following with Miss Cleveland. The members of the cabinet escorted each other's wives, the procession ending with Mrs. Hoyt, the President's married sister, and Secretary Lamar. With a laugh the President braced himself up against a sofa back and declared himself ready for the next proceedings. Miss Cleveland stood next to him. At her right was Miss Bayard; then came Mrs. Manning. Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Vilas. Grouped back of this line of notably handsome women were the members of the cabinet, Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Hoyt and others.

Secretary Bayard presented the foreign ministers, and after them the judiciary were presented, Chief justice and Mrs. Waite leading that body, and then the reception became general, Senators and members of the house of Representatives being mixed up with army and navy officers. There was a large proportion of old residents and quite a resurrection of old Democratic families. With these exceptions the guests were exactly the same which made all the previous levees this winter so brilliant.

The display of elegant toiletts was unusually elaborate. Miss Cleveland, whose gowns are perfection, wore a white corded silk with a square-necked bodice, and long, full train edged with thickly ruched pleating. The front of the skirt was entirely covered by a drapery of point lace, which was caught and fell from the pointed bodice in rich folds. The square neck was outlined by a deep upright edge of lace, caught in the front with a single pink rose. She carried a large white fan and a bouquet of La France roses. Miss Bayard wore pink-spotted tulle, draped over pink satin, with a low waist of the satin and large corsage bouquet of jacqueminot roses. Her necklace was of large gold beads and in three strands. Mrs. Manning wore a robe of white Lyons satin, the front covered with four deep falls of exquisitely fine lace. Similar lace outlined the V shaped bodice. Her pendant locket of diamonds and fine diamonds errings and corsage ornaments made her fairly glitter with gems. Mrs Endicott wore a high-necked dress of scarlet satin, with vest and skirt front of gold brocade. Her hair was rolled in a rich coil, with a red feather ornament. She carried an immense bouquet of jacqueminot roses. Mrs. Whitney, who has light hair, and who is exceedingly bright and handsome, wore a low-necked dress of black tulle with a heavy jetted front of lace. She carried a large bouquet of violets held with long violet ribbons. Mrs. Vilas wore red satin with high waist and train of satin, and a rich front of light mauve brocaded in large flower patterns the natural colors. Mrs. Lamont wore a white brocaded velvet with front of flounced lace.

The President's manner was thoroughly cordial and pleasant, as was that of his sister, Miss Cleveland, who had a ready welcome and a pleasant exchange of words for each comer. The President was in full evening dress, and from his lawn tie to the lips of his patent leather pumps was absolute perfection in dress.

There was a more democratic air about the whole reception than has been observed for many years. There was some comment because some of the invitations sent out were printed on a type-writer instead of being expensively engraved, but this feature secured more appreciation from thinking people than otherwise, from its apparent return to the old-fashioned simplicity which controlled the White House a quarter of a century ago.

A GREAT CHANGE OF HEART.—The New York *Independent* reports 28,000 conversions in one week. It is not known whether this includes the Government clerks who have experienced a change of heart since the Democratic regime.

Sunday is the golden clasp that binds together the volume of the week.

BEDDING SWEET POTATO SLIPS.—My plan has been for many years, to bed my slips about the middle of April. I first lay off my bed and dig out one spade deep, then fill the place up with trashy manure, such as shucks, pea straw and corn stalks, trample them down by walking on them, then put water on until wet, then cover it over with some rich earth, lay the slips down, placing them so as not to lie on each other, put some rich earth or well rotten manure on, so as to fill all vacancies or cracks, don't cover the potatoes yet with earth, but cover them with rice, wheat, or pine straw, ½ to ¾ inch, then put up flat rails edgewise, as you want the stem of the sprout long, stake the rails so they will stand in place, then fill up to the top of rail with rich earth, such as the weding up of the looks of the fence or some very fine manure, raising it a little above the rails so you can rake off with a rake before the sprouts come, and when you begin to pull up your sprouts you will not be troubled with the potatoes coming up with them, the straw holds them to their places and will more readily sprout again as it is not removed. Water your drawer bed with soapsud water in dry weather, if not soapy water enough, water with water that has stood in the sun for several hours.

The best time to plant sprouts is during the month of June, those planted before June will not do so well

EXPERIENCE.

PATRIOTIC.—A private letter of the Hon. A. H. Garland to Judge Eakin, is published in the Little Rock *Gazette*, in which Mr. Garland states the reasons he gave Mr. Cleveland for accepting the position of Attorney General. He says he wrote to Mr. Cleveland:

"I shall spare no pains to make your administration a blessing to the whole country. If I can contribute in the least to this, I am ready, four years hence, to quit and retire from public life and from the public gaze." He says further: "A new administration has come, for which we have prayed and worked for years. Many breakers are ahead. While I have sacrificed no principle nor sound idea of my own section, I have labored to be conservative. I did it for the best for all, for I ardently and fervently desired to see our country restored in fact once more. As Governor of Arkansas I had to pass through some of the very matters that will beset Mr. Cleveland, and I know where some of the snags and clouds are. I want, above all things, that Mr. Cleveland's administration shall be a solid and permanent success. I believe it due to him, and I will give my powers to it for the next four years."

THE VANILLA PLANT.—The deer tongue or vanilla plant of the savannas and open woods along our eastern coast, has long been known for its fragrance. It grows in tufts or bunches, with ten or twelve long leaves to each plant, and has long been used to impart fragrance to smoking tobacco, or more gratefully to wearing apparel by sprinkling the leaves in the drawers of bureaus and in other ways. It however had no marketable value until within two years. Now the gathering of the leaf is more profitable than the culture of cotton. A great demand has sprung up for it at the North. Depots or stores have been set up for it all through the deer-tongue region. Men, women and children are all busy in gathering the leaves, and they bring it to these depots, at which they are paid a cent and a-half or two cents a pound. It is partially dried and then packed, by means of a cotton press, in bales of about 200 pounds and shipped North, to come back South in vanilla extracts, essences, &c., at a cost equal to that of the tampico pod or tonqua bean. Thus another trifle, an humble weed, has become the source of comfort to many, and of wealth to a smaller number. —*Col. Cameron's Citizen Letter.*

HOW THE PRESIDENT SAT DOWN ON LINCOLN.—The first official act of the day was the signing of Gen. Grant's commission as an officer on the retired list of the army with the rank of general. Secretary Lincoln brought the commission to the White House and laid it before the President for the latter's signature. The President glanced at it, and remarking, "I suppose there's no hurry about it," laid it aside. Secretary Lincoln picked it up and said, "Well, the fact is, Mr. President, one of my highest aspirations before leaving the Cabinet is to attest the commission making Gen. Grant a general on the retired list, and you would personally oblige me by signing it now."

"Maybe Mr. Endicott; as Secretary of War, may share your aspiration, Mr. Lincoln," quietly remarked the President, again laying the commission aside. "I don't think there is any special hurry about it," and he resumed his writing. Secretary Lincoln, somewhat abashed, took his leave, and later the President signed the commission.

EASTER MOON.—The March moon falls on the 30th, at 39 minutes after 11 o'clock in the morning. She is the queen of the full moons for the whole year, being the first moon that reaches her rounded outline after the vernal equinox. She therefore determines indirectly when Easter Sunday shall fall, and consequently regulates the movable feasts and fasts of the Church.—*Scientific American.*

CHAPEL HILL.—The appropriation to the University of North Carolina will enable them to have four more professors.

The Memorial Hall will cost $40,000; it is large and commodious, and handsome in design.

Arrangments have been made for Gov. St. John to visit North Carolina, and he will, in all probability, visit Charlotte, Asheville, Salisbury, Winston, Greensboro, Durham, Raleigh, Wilmington.—*Daily Workman.*

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having this day been duly qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland county, as the Executor of the will of John Lindsay, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before March 3, 1886.

All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

D. McDOUGALD, Ext'r of John Lindsay.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 3, 1885. 108-6t

Commissioner's Notice.

AFTER THIS DATE THE BOARD OF Education will meet on Tuesday after the First Monday in January, April, July and October. School business will not be attended to at any other time.

H. C. FISHER Clerk of Board.
March 5, 1885. 108-4t

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Gloss and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES AND MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

Sunnyside Floral Nursery.

OUR ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS,

for the Flower Garden, Parlor, Green-house, Park and Cemetery, will be ready about Feb. 1st.—free to all. Our old customers will receive it without ordering. Others wishing a copy will send their address to

JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.
jan. 29, 1885 103-tf

L. C. EMMITT,

FAYETTEVILLE FOUNDRY AND REPAIR SHOP.

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of castings, both Iron and Brass, such as Railroad, Steamboat, Mill and Factory Castings, Sash Weights, Grate Bars, Pulleys and Geering, Bells, Grates for fire places for wood or coal; Cane Mills, the cheapest in the market, does the same work of high priced patent mills. All plain casting made without extra charge for patterns. Having had near twenty years experience at the business, I feel satisfied I can suit the public in regard to quality and price.

All orders should be addressed to

L. C. EMMITT,
Fayetteville Foundry and Repair Shop.
Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-1y

H. McD. Robinson

LAW OFFICE 21 GREEN STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 12, 1885. 105-tf

"WE ASK ALL"

Interested in Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Feathers, Beeswax, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Dried Fruit, Poultry, Hay and Produce generally to send for our Price Currents. Prompt returns on all Consignments.

Trial shipments solicited.

R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Office, 169 *William Street, New York.*
Oct 23, 1884 90-1y

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.

For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C

FREIGHT RECEIVED DAILY from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.

Rates Lower than by any other Line.

For information apply to
Messrs. WM. P. CLYDE,
Gen'l Agent, No. 35 Broadway, N. Y.
H. C. SMALLBONES, Sup't,
Wilmington, N. C.
102 3m

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

I OFFER FOR SALE A FULL LINE OF Plows and plow Castings, consisting of

Whites 35, 50 and 48; N. Y. Plow Co. 35, 40, 50, 10, A6 and M6.

Boy Dixie and X Dixie, Atlas, Stonewall and White's Turning and Cotton Plow.

I call especial attention to the

BOY DIXIE PLOW

as a turning plow. At the price it is sold for, there is no plow to equal it.

If you want a plow that will do all the work necessary in cotton farming, buy

WHITE'S COMBINED PLOW

Call and see them. Will make prices to suit.

CHARLES HAIGH,
No. 18 and 20, Hay St.
Feb. 12. 105-tf

Trustee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST EXecuted to me by Jeremiah Jones and duly registered, the undersigned will on Tuesday the 14th day of April 1885, at 12 o'clock, M., at Bunn's Level, in Harnett county, sell to the highest bidder, the following lands lying in said county:

1,500 acres known as the "Hector McLean and Hugh McLean lands" adjoining Rory McNeill, John D. Williams, Madison Turner and others.

424 acres known as the old "Hector McLean homestead," adjoining Alex. McArthur, L. M. Byrd and Wm. Bethune.

139 acres, Jeremiah Jones's home place, at Bunn's Level, adjoining A. R. Wilson and others.

Also, a remnant of goods, household and kitchen furniture, corn, fodder, bacon, shucks, &c.

Terms. One fourth cash, balance on three, six and nine month's credit, with interest from date at eight per cent. Title retained until full payment of purchase money.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
March 9, 1885. 109-4t

ELECTION NOTICE.

UPON THE WRITTEN APPLICATION OF the Trustees of the Fayetteville White Graded and Normal School, through their proper officers, the County Commissioners, in accordance with Chap. 187. act of 1883, of the laws of N. C., do hereby order an election to be held at the Court House, on Thursday the 16th day of April 1885, for the purpose of determining whether or not the legally qualified white voters of Cross Creek Township will have a tax levied of 25 cts. upon the $100 worth of real and personal property in said township belonging to the whites, and 75 cents on the white poll for the support of said school, at which election those in favor will vote "Assessment," those opposed "No Assessment."

Said election shall be held and conducted in all other respects under the same rules, regulations and penalties as are prescribed for the election of members of the General Assembly.

THOMAS G. HALL, Chm'r.
H. C. FISHER, Clerk.
March 6, 1885. 109-te

FOR SALE.

ONE FINE HARNESS and SADDLE HORSE 8 years old. Also two fine MILCH COWS with calves one month old.

For terms apply to

W. A. ROBESON.
Fayetteville, March 12, 1885. 109-tf

☞CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **April 14th, 1885—179th** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$365,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address, **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
March 19, 1885. 110tf

PINE ISLAND 1865.

Moisture	13·03 per cent.
Nitrogen	2·56 do.
Egm Amonia	3·10 per cent.
Avail: Phos. Acid	10·12.
Insolu.	2·11
Total	12·23.
Potash	1·89.

Commercial value per ton $32·50.

Signed CHAS. W. DADNEY, Director.
J. B. STARR, Ag't,
Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-tf

Established Sept. 3, 1875.

THE VALLEY MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA.

HOME OFFICE, - - STAUNTON, VA.

Membership over 8,000.
Surplus over $115,000.
Death Rates Paid over $300,000.

The Largest Business of any Insurance Co. in North Carolina.

Recommended by over 2,000 Prominent Membrs in North Carolina,

among whom are the following representative names: Col. A. B. Andrews, Prest. W. N. C. R. R., and asst. to Prest. R. & D. R. R.; Maj. Jno. C. Winder, Manager Sea Board Air Line; Major W. W. Vass, Treas. R & G R R & R & A. R. R.; Major W. H. Crow, Genl. Agent Ætna Life; Hon. M. McGehee, Commissioner Agriculture; Dr. Eugene Grissom, Supt. Insane Asylum; Dr. J. J. Fuller, Assistant Supt. Insane Asylum; Dr. P. L. Murphy, Supt. Western Insane Asylum; Major Robt. Bingham, Bingham's School; R. T. Gray, Esq. lawyer; Judge A. C. Avery, Ex-Judge David Schenck; Col. J. B. Starr, merchant; Elijah F. Moore, Prest. People's Bank; Col. Jno. A. Pemberton, E. L. Pemberton, Hon. Geo. M. Rose, E. J. Hale, Esq, Editor FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, Geo. Brandt, Esq., merchant; Major J. B. Smith, merchant; W. J. McDiarmid, Manager Manchester Factory; Isaac W. Clark, Master Machinist C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; E. T. B. Glenn, C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; M. W. Johnson, Master Carpenter C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; Maj. Alex. Graham Principal Fayetteville Graded School; Jas. M Vann, Sr., Merchant Tailor.

☞Active and reliable agents, that are willing to devote all their time to the business, can make liberal contracts by applying to

GEN. M. P. TAYLOR,
Agent at Large,
Wilmington, N. C.
or
GEO. C. JORDAN,
State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 15, 1884. 101-4m

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF

Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. Price $1.50. Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,
Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.

North Carolina Resources.

"One of the most useful series of descriptive books ever published about any State."
—BOSTON POST.

HALE'S INDUSTRIAL SERIES.

Two Volumes Now Ready.

I. THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA. Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.

1 *Volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp.*, $1.25.

II. IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full and accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State.

1 *Volume 12mo. Cloth, 425 pp.*, $1.50.

Sold by all Booksellers, or mailed postpaid, on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, New York;
or
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE WILL die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dec 6, 1884 98-1y

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 26, 1885.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Semi-Weekly Observer.

As soon as its new outfit is received, the OBSERVER will be issued, in its present size and form, semi-weekly as well as weekly.

Subscriptions for the semi weekly will be received at the OBSERVER office and by its agents at Carthage, W. J. Stewart; Lumberton, J. A. McAllister; Lillington, B. F. Shaw; Elizabethtown, W. W. Shepherd, and postmasters elsewhere.

The price of the semi-weekly will be $3 per annum; of the weekly $2 as heretofore.

Subscribers who wish to change to the semi-weekly will be credited with their payments on

FAILURE OF THE NORTHERN MAIL.

The failure of our Northern mail, which has been of too frequent occurrence of late, deprives the readers of the OBSERVER of its Editorial correspondence, and we give in its place the latest items from Washington taken from the Charlotte *Observer*. He says the surprise of the President's appointment reached its climax when it was known that Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, had been appointed Minister to England. No one knew him, but later he learned that he was "the most elegant Democrat in New England.

The same correspondent is confident that Maj. Dowd will be Collector of the 6th District; Mr. Boyd of the 5th, and Mr. Busbee, District Attorney for the Eastern District. Mr. Rencher, of Pittsboro, is strongly backed for the Mexican Secretaryship; he is supported by Manson Marble and other New York influence.

The only appointment given to North Carolina thus far is a small postal clerk's place; the fortunate one is a Mr. McGaskill, of Salisbury. Mr. Henderson was warmly applauded for having drawn the first blood.

Presidential Nominations of Foreign Ministers.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations of envoys extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States:

Edwin J. Phelps, of Vermont, to Great Britain;

Robert M. McLane, of Maryland, to France;

George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, to Germany;

Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, to Mexico.

Maccenas E. Benton, of Missouri, U. S. Attorney for the Western District of Missouri.

The Senate immediately confirmed the nomination of Senator Pendleton.

WHO THEY ARE, WHAT THEY ARE AND WHERE THEY COME FROM.

Edward J. Phelps who was nominated today as Minister to England is a prominent lawyer of Burlington, Vt. He is about 60 years of age and the possessor of a moderate fortune. He is Ex-President of the American Bar Association, has practiced before the Supreme Court in Washington and is highly esteemed as a lawyer and a man of culture. He has several times been the democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont, but as far as known here has never held a public office. For two years past he delivered lectures on law to the graduating class of Yale College. Mr. Phelps is a son of ex Senator Phelps, of Vermont. Senator Edmunds was his legal preceptor.

Mr. Phelps is a personal friend of Justice Field of the Supreme Court, who speaks in the highest terms of his learning and ability.

Henry Roote Jackson, nominated as Minister to Mexico, is a native of Georgia, and is 64 years of age. He graduated at Yale College in 1839, and was shortly afterwards admitted to the bar. He was colonel of a Georgia regiment in the Mexican war, and for four succeeding years was Judge of the Eastern Circuit of Georgia. In 1863, he was sent to represent the United States at Vienna, Austria, where he remained five years. During the late civil war he was a Southern Brigadier General, and had command on the upper Potomac. Since the war Jackson has practiced the profession of law in Georgia. He has of late years held no public office. He is a man of independent fortune, and is highly endorsed by prominent men in this State. Jackson is author of several poems, "Tallula" being among them.

Robert M. McLane, of Maryland, nominated as minister to France, was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1815. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and at the College Bourbon, in Paris, France. He was appointed by Gen. Jackson, cadet at West Point, and after graduating there in 1837, served in the Florida war and the Northwest as lieutenant of artillery. He resigned from the army in 1843, studied law in Washington and removed to Baltimore where he began the practice of law. He was a member of the Maryland Legislature in 1845–'6; was a member of the 30th and 31st Congress; was appointed by President Pierce in 1852 minister to China, and was appointed by President Buchanan as minister to Mexico in 1859, but resigned in 1860. He was elected to the 46th and 47th Congress and declined the nomination for the 48th Congress. He was elected for a term of four years, beginning January 1864.

Geo. H. Pendleton, of Cincinnati, the new minister to Germany, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19, 1825, received an academic education in the schools of Cincinnati, and afterwards in Europe. Studied law, was admitted to the bar and has continued ever since in the practice at Cincinnati. He was a member of the State Senate of Ohio in 1854–'5; was a Representative from Ohio in the 35th, 36th, 37th and 38th Congress; was a candidate for Vice President on the ticket headed by George B. Clellan in 1864; was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1869; was elected to the U. S. Senate as a Democrat to succeed Stanley Matthews, Republican, and took his seat March 18th, 1879. His term expired March 3rd, 1885.

Concerning a North Carolinian.

Henry E. Shepherd, LL. D., is a son of the late Judge Shepherd, of Fayetteville. He was for years Superintendent of the public schools of Baltimore and as such made a name to be envied. He has been for some three or four years President of the College of Charleston, S. C. As an author he has asserted his claims and he is beyond question the most critical scholar in English as well as one of the best writers as to style that North Carolina has produced. The *Star* years ago favored the selection of President Shepherd for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina. As that very important office has been very unwisely made a political office to be voted for on the State ticket it is of course impossible to procure the services of any one living in another State. But if Dr. Shepherd cannot be Superintendent of Public Instruction he can be elected to some chair in one of our colleges. A refined and scholarly gentleman he would reflect honor upon any institution in the State and we would be glad to see him chosen a Professor. Above all men we know he would make the ablest Professor of English Literature. The college that could secure him would be extremely fortunate. The announcement of his name as a member of a Faculty would at once reflect credit upon the body: We have had no communication upon the subject with Dr. Shepherd and do not know that he would leave the Presidency of the Charleston College to accept a Professorship in a North Carolina college. He loves his native State, and possibly if the inducement was sufficient he would return to North Carolina. Our apology, if one be needed, for thus referring to him, will be found in our desire to see the full, thorough men of our State working at home. Thus far North Carolina has given birth to but few men who in real accomplishments would compare with Dr. Shepherd. His productions that have come under our eye were very highly finished. His style is stately, classical and eloquent, and he writes from a full mind. He is in moral and intellectual worth a North Carolinian to be proud of.—*Wil. Star.*

If North Carolina had consulted her interests, and given her sons the credit that is due them, Professor Shepherd would have long since been called to N. Carolina. We hope the above suggestion of the *Star* will receive the attention it deserves. We believe all who know Professor Shepherd will heartily endorse it.

Seventh Judicial District.

As it is impossible at present to publish the time of holding the Courts in all the Districts we give only the Seventh District.

The Seventh District shall be composed of the following counties and the Superior courts thereof shall be held at the following times, to wit:

Anson—Eighth Monday before the first Monday in March; second Monday in September; each to be for the trial of criminal cases; eighth Monday after the first Monday in March; twelfth Monday after the first Monday in September; each to be for the trial of civil cases alone—civil process may be returnable to said criminal terms.

Cumberland—Sixth Monday before the first Monday in March; second Monday in March; sixth Monday before the first Monday in September; ninth Monday after the first Monday in September; each to be for the trial of criminal cases; ninth Monday after the first Monday in March; tenth Monday after the first Monday in September; the last two terms to continue two weeks, and to be for the trial of civil cases alone.

Columbus—Seventh Monday before the first Monday in March; fourth Monday in March; fifth Monday before the first Monday in September.

Robeson—Fifth Monday before the first Monday in March; eleventh Monday after the first Monday in March; first Monday before the first Monday in September; fifth Monday after the first Monday in September; each to continue two weeks.

Richmond—Third Monday before the first Monday in March; fourth Monday in September, each to continue two weeks; thirteenth Monday after the first Monday in March; fifteenth Monday after the first Monday in September.

Bladen—Third Monday in March; seventh Monday after the first Monday in September; the last term to continue two weeks.

Brunswick—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March; third Monday in September.

Moore—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March; third Monday before the first Monday in September; thirteenth Monday after the first Monday in September; each to continue two weeks.

The judge of the Seventh District shall ride the Fall circuit for the year 1885 of the Seventh Judicial District and successively thereafter he shall ride the circuits and hold the courts of the several districts in the order of their numbers in rotation.

INJUDICIOUS GRUMBLERS.—It is not a little unjust to the new administration that some of those who helped to put it in power should so soon begin to find fault with it.

Some journals complain that the President goes too "slow" in changing the staff of his subordinates. But he has been in office just two weeks; his Cabinet have been in office barely twelve days, including two Sundays. The crowds who visited Washington to attend the inauguration and remained to see the city and to congratulate the President have scarcely got home. What time have President and Cabinet had to look into the complex machine they are to set and keep in order? If Mr. Cleveland "goes slow" the *Herald* praises him for so doing. He is not "rewarding friends and punishing enemies;" he is not making a hateful personal government, as poor General Garfield, under the evil inspiration of Mr. Blaine, did four years ago. Mr. Cleveland is serving the public and his party by an effort to secure honest government, and he takes time, as he ought, to see were reforms are needed.—*Herald.*

A new Prophet has arisen in the Soudan, under the name of El Santaosi. He calls the Mahdi to account for not following the Koran.

Emigration from the South

The emigration reported from Southwest Virginia and Northwestern North Carolina is curious and significant. From one railroad station in Virginia it is said that three hundred adults have gone West since March 1, and it is expected that a thousand more will have left within a month.

It is to be noted that this movement has nothing in common with the northward and westward movement of negroes a few years ago. That movement was mainly induced by the agents of the railway lines working upon the apprehensions of the negroes for the security of their political and civil rights. It was not primarily an industrial migration, made for the purpose of bettering the material condition of the emigrants, for most of them had no definite notion where they were going, much less what they were to do after they had emigrated. They looked upon emigration as an escape merely.

The white Virginians and North Carolinians who are now emigrating are subject to no such compulsion as the negroes imagined themselves to be under. They belong to the ruling race, if not to the ruling class, in the region which they are leaving. They were born and reared there, and their fathers before them. If it be true, as it is asserted, that the emigrants are "descendants of the first settlers" their connection with their homes goes back for four or five generations at least. They are leaving Virginia simply because they find it increasingly difficult to make a living in that State

Certainly this is a singular phenomenon. The colonial distinction between "tidewater Virginia" and inland Virginia has always been a real distinction, corresponding to an industrial and social difference. The part of Virginia from which these people are going has always been mainly inhabited and cultivated by small farmers. It would seem to be still as inviting a field for small farmers as any other part of the United States. Its climate is mild and agreeable, its soil fertile, and its population has never been dense, while its comparatively ancient settlement ought to give it many advantages which a newer community would lack. These advantages have impressed themselves so much upon the leading men of Virginia and North Carolina that ever since the war they have made more or less systematic and persistent efforts to attract immigration. These efforts have not of late been very active, and they have at no time been very successful. They will naturally be much less successful now than they have been heretofore. It will be impossible to argue down the discouragement to immigration offered by the removal of those who find the country undesirable in which they and their forefathers were born.—*N. Y. Times.*

We do not take it that there is anything alarming in this, spasmodic movements of the sort are common, the great attractions in North Carolina for immigrants, have, and are having, great effect, and we believe that this movement will not continue long or amount to much.

Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The melancholy which has settld down upon the few office-seekers who are still in town is absolutely appalling. I do not believe that there will be a round dozen of them in Washington after another ten days. I heard a discourse last night from Isaac Hill, one of the Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms of the House. He is a roaring Democrat. He has a great following in Ohio. All of these men look up to Isaac as the children of Israel did to Moses. After the 4th of March Isaac Hill had fully five thousand people who wrote to him that they were ready to come to Washington. I heard him talking to one of his Ohio friends last night. The words of wisdom which bubbled from his lips should be treasured up by those who are contemplating a visit to Washington. Said Hill to his hopeful Ohio friend: "You don't seem to understand this new deal. You have come on here with enough papers to stretch from the Treasury to the Capitol in a straight string; you want me to present those papers for you you fool, you Do you think I am going to ruin you? Didn't you know that papers didn't count with this administration? The more a man puts in of them the worse he is off. And you want me to get up a delegation for you, too. Well, you are from the backwoods. If I just wanted to lay you out completely, I would go out to the White House with a delegation. You ask me what you shall do. Well, I will tell you. You just go home by the first train. Take your papers with you. Then, if you want an office really, you might send your name and your post-office address to the President. Then wait and see if lightning doesn't strike you. You stand a better chance that way than you would in Washington with the biggest delegation and the longest string of papers that was ever made."

* * * * * * * * *

Secretary Endicott's fundamental idea is that young army officers should be with their regiments and not in soft places in Washington and other cities, where the duties are anything but military in character."

The Secretary proposes to begin his reform by ordering back to their regiments the young army officers who have been for more than three years on duty in Washington. In some instances these officers will be succeded by others, but in a large number of cases they will not be succeeded at all. Their services will simply be dispensed with. Mr. Endicott thinks that the army should be composed of soldiers, not clerks and officeholders. He believes that every year spent in an office in Washington is a loss in experince and training, and is a detriment to the efficiency of a young officer. To increase the efficiency of the army he advocates keeping officers with their regiments. In many of the military bureaus he believes that there are numbers of officers improperly and unnecessarily employd in clerical duties. He is surprised to find such a large percentage of the officers of the army in Washington and he proposes in many ways to decrease our military population.

Long leaves of absence, to be spent in Washington, will become things of the past, and long details and costly residences at the national capital are to be the luxuries of bureau officers only, Secretary Endicott's ideas about assignments will make lots of music, but they will be generally conceded to be just and right. Army and navy Germans and card parties will be the principal sufferers.—*Cor. N. Y. World.*

Soudan.

SAUKIN, March 22.—While detachments of English and Indian infantry were making a zereba seven miles southwest of Saukin to-day they were suddenly surprised by a rush of Arabs who had been massed and concealed in the defiles west of Hasheen.

The English formed a square as quickly as possible, but the camels, mules and horses were driven back in confusion on the troops, causing a stampede, and amid clouds of dust the Abrabs penetrated the south and north sides of the square. Meanwhile the Marines and Berkshire Regiment, who were on the east and west sides of the square, maintained a continuous fire, holding the enemy at bay, while a charge of the calvary and the fire from the guns at the Hasheen zereba checked the onslaught of the Arabs, which at first threatened a serious disaster to the British.

Gen. Graham reports that the English losses, so far as known, are 2 officers and 22 men killed, and 33 men wounded. The losses of the engineers, transport corps and Indian troops have not yet been reported.

An unofficial estimate places the British killed at 52 and wounded at 85. Nearly all the casualties were due to spear thrusts received in hand to hand engagements. The Arabs got between the transport train and zereba, speared the men of the transport corps and killed the animals. They fought savagely, refusing to give or take quarter.

Gen. McNeil, who was commanding the zereba, reports vaguely that there were several thousand rebels in the fight and that over one thousand were killed or wounded. Gen. McNeil is blamed for not taking precautions against a surprise.

The damage done to transport materials yesterday is immense. The guards and artillery were sent to reinforce the troops who were attacked. The whole British force remained in the field during the night.

The camels and mules were hamstrung by the Arabs. Scores of camp-followers were cut up. Arabs scattered about in the whole vicinity intercepting native fugitives. The appearance and yells of the Arabs were so sudden that the whole assemblage of transport animals mixed with natives became panic-stricken and surged on the zereba, making resistance hopeless. The scene was indiscribable. Arabs glided and crept in all directions among the animals. The Haddendowas swarmed from the bush like magic and attacked the zereba fiercely on all sides. The Soudanese colies were mistaken for enemies and many were killed by friends

The enemy began an attack at 3 o'clock this morning. They were repulsed, and the ground was cleared by 4.

CHANGE IN POSTAL RATES.—Three important changes in postal rates will go into effect on the first of July next. The postage on letters after that date will be two cents an ounce instead of two cents a half ounce as at present. The postage on newspapers sent to regular subscribers and on sample copies sent out by publishers will be reduced one-half. All cities having more than 4,000 inhabitants will be authorized to establish a special ten cent stamp delivery service by which letters can be hastened to their destination. All these changes were recommended in the last annual report of the Postmaster General. About the wisdom of the first two there is very little doubt. Then the ten cent stamp project is an experiment, and its wisdom is still to be tested. Provision is made for establishing this service on a separate basis from the regular delivery and specification is made that it shall not be permitted to interfere in any way with the latter. There is no apparent reason why it should interfere. The argument that if more prompt delivery can be secured for ten cents than for two, it follows that the present system is very defective, does not bear examination. A special messenger with ten or a dozen letters can, of course, make better time than a regular delivery agent with a bagful of letters and papers.

MORE FIGHTING IN EGYPT.—Sir Gerald Graham's troops at Suakim have had a brush with the Arabs. Osmen Digna had been credited with preparing to resist both at Hasheen and Tamai, which are posts in the neighborhood of Suakim. To test his intentions and to give the newly arrived Sikhs a taste of battle, the British advanced to Hasheen, where the Arabs fought them so stubbornly that they made no attempt at occupation. This does not look well for the construction of the railroad to Berber. A line that is to be laid through an arid desert, with water supplied in tubes from the Red Sea, exposed to attacks from Osman Digna's ever vigilant Arabs, will present as many difficulties as a tunnel bored through the Alps. The St. Gothard tunnel counted its victims by the scores. The Suakim railroad may count its victims by the hundred.—*Herald.*

DEATH OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—E. D. Clark, of Vicksburg, the newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who had been suffering from an attack of typho-pneumonia for about ten days, and who was last evening considered out of danger, had a sudden relapse about midnight and expired at an early hour this morning.

LATEST NOMINATIONS.—Henry L. Muldrow, of Mississippi, to be assistant secretary of the interior; Wm. A. J. Sparks, of Illinois, commissioner of the general land office; Daniel McConville, of Ohio, to be auditor of the treasury for the postoffice department.

CAMP FIRES.—An Act was passeed by the late Legislature requiring persons camping out to extinguish their fires when leaving. It applies only to the following counties: Onslow, Pender, Edgecombe, Robeson, Wayne, Columbus, Cumberland, New Hanover, Bertie, Cabarrus, Harnett, McDowell and Davie.

CHAPEL HILL.—The boys are preparing for Commencement at Chapel Hill, and have selected the following as Ball Managers:—Chief, I. H. Manning; subs. St. Clair Hester, J. H. Little, J. H. J. Leigh, R. N. Hacket, P. B. Cox, Herbert Jackson, W. Tucker, L. Gilmer.

State News.

Gov. Scales will visit New Orleans, and the Exposition, about the 1st of April.

Cleveland county farmers made last year $125 per acre on tobacco. Better that cotton.

Hon. R. F. Armfield, of Iredell county, will deliver the annual address in June next at Wake Forest College.

There came near being a whole family poisoned in Wadesboro a few days ago, owing to the criminal carelessness of a countryman who had sold eggs to a grocer, one of which had arsenic in it.

The contract for building the United States building at Greensboro has been awarded to a gentleman from Boston for $24,903. An addition of $500 was made to the appropriation by the last Congress.

RECLAIMING THEIR SWAMP LANDS.—The State Board of Education, which has in charge 1,500,000 acres of swamp land, has elected General Gaston Lewis as Engineer, and has decided to reclaim the lands at once by canaling them.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: Dr. Witherspoon recently elected president of Davidson College, has declined accepting the place; and that Prof. Blake declines to reconsider his resignation. Prof. W. S. Graves accepts the chair of Greek and German tendered him.

An exchange of courts has taken place between Judges McRae and Avery with the consent of Governor Scales. Judge Avery exchanges the courts of Brunswick, Johnston, Robeson and Anson for the counties of McDowell, Yancey, Mitchell and Watauga. The cause of the change is the continued illness of Mrs. Avery.

The Charlotte *Observer* says that J. W. Remley shipped two barrels of pure North Carolina corn whiskey to Griffin Oxendine, the brother-in-law of the late Henry Berry Lowry, of Robeson county notoriety, who now hangs ont a shingle in Alburquerque, New Mexico. The freight charges to Alburquerque are $4 83 per hundred pounds—about $40 to the barrel.

GOOD FARMING.—One farmer in Cleveland county made 30 bales cotton on 35 acres—he lives near Shelby. Mr. T. L Smith, of Steel Creek Township, this county, raised last season, 16 bales of cotton on 14 acres of land, one quarter of an acre of which produced nearly 400 pounds lint cotton. This shows what intensive farming will do.—*Charlotte Observer.*

COUNTIEES THAT HAVE THE "NO FENCE LAW."—Alamance, Rockingham, Edgecombe, Halifax and Warren, Goldsboro township, Wayne county, Person and Granville, Lincoln, Vance, Stokes, Guilford, Buncombe, Catawba and Gaston, part of Madison, part of Orange and Durham, part of Iredell, part of Pender, parts of Davidson, Robeson, part of Franklin, part of Richmond.

THE RAILROAD PROSPECT.—We are pleased to announce, says the *Chatham Record*, that the prospect now for getting a railroad to this place is quite encouraging. Already the greater part of the amount required to be subscribed by private individuals before the company can be organized has been subscribed at this place, five of our citizens having subscribed one half of that amount.

RAILROADS AND CHERRY LUMBER.—The contignity of the Watanga River country to Cranberry has opened up a market there for lumber, especially for cherry, walnut and the more valuable varieties. Several saw-mills are at work on the various mountains around the head of that river and of Linville and it is common to hear the citizens compute how many car loads of lumber they have gotten out.—*Lenoir Topic.*

A POSSIBLE HEGIRA TO LIBERIA.—The colored population of Asheville are having weekly meeting to consider the question of migrating to Liberia, and we are informed that quite a number, embracing some of our most influential colored citizens, have consented to go—are indeed leading the movement,—and that quite a hegira of this population will take place some time this year for that "halcyon land" in Africa to which they are invited by some over sanguine individual.—*Asheville Citizen.*

RESULT OF PLEASING HIS WIFE.—The Charlotte *Observer* gives us a wonderful story told by a Mr. Bob Paul, of Cabarrus, who says he has just discovered a pile of gravel excavated from an old gold pit. From three cart loads of which he washed out $325 in gold nuggets, and secured $125 from a single bushel; he has two hundred bushels left. He says he accidently discovered the first find in the walk from the house to the front gate. He had at the suggestion of his wife hauled this gravel from the mound at the gold pit.

Of the 155 new doctors turned our last week by the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, were the following graduated from North Carolina: J. B. H. Knight and A. A. Maynard, of Wake; R. A. Whitaker of Jones, W. A. Thompson, A. G. Person, W. T. Pate, Jas. B. Smith, E. S. Ash, J. I. Coleman, J. S. Daniel, M. L. Hicks, Thos. R. Harding, F. A. Jones, J. B. Council, Thos. C. Bullock, Thos. B. Ashby, Edwin Ferrebee, J. T. Nicholson, M. A. Royal, G. W. Southerland, F. T. Moore, P. R. Hardee, Geo. D. Cope, W. D. Crisp, John P. Nicholson, L. A. Mun. John W. Littleton and others. —*Star.*

PROPOSITION TO PAY MILITIA.—Representative Cox, of North Carolina, was very favorably impressed with the display made by the various State Militia organizations which took part in the inaugural procession. At the next session of Congress he proposes to introduce a bill appropriating $600,000 annually for the volunteer militia of the country. He claims that each man in the regular army costs the Government more than $1,000 a year, and, with the exception of a few regiments out on the frontier, they have a very easy time. The militia organizations have always supported themselves and performed good service whenever called upon. In case of a riot or an outbreak of any kind, he says the militia have always proven themselves to be the real army of the Republic, and he is in favor of giving them substantial encouragement.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

The Hickory *Press* heralds with pardonable pride the prosperity of the "Piedmont Wagon Company." Only two years ago the works were started; now there are seventeen or eighteen buildings of brick and wood, with ten forges in operation. There are seventy men on the pay roll, and they turn out four or five completed wagons each day. The mechanics are skilled—some of them from the North—and only the native woods are used. The works cover several acres of ground at the Chester and North Carolina Railroad, just above the village of Hickory.

The State Bar Association is to meet in Raleigh early in July when Hon. J. J. Davis, the president of the association, will deliver an address before it. There are some 700 attorneys in the State and every one ought to enroll his name as a member. This can be done before the first of April by sending the name to Walter Clark, Esq., treasurer, and enclosing an initiation fee of one dollar. After the first of April all applications will have to be passed on by the executive committee. —*News and Observer.*

REFORM IN THE TREASURY.—*Washington, March* 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed assistant Secretaries Fairchild and Coon, and assistant treasurer Graves as commissioners "to make an examination of the treasury department with special reference to simplification and improvement of the methods of doing business and to a reduction and rearrangement of official and clerical force."

They are further instructed as follows: You are also authorised to call before you and examine officers, clerks and employees of the department and to call for such statements as may seem to you necessary and to inspect personally the books, accounts and records. You will report to me from time to time your conclusions and recommendations. You will be provided with the clerical assistance required to enable you to prosecute your inquiries promptly and thoroughly. In any recommendations you may make for the discharge of employees you will be guided solely by their fitness to perform the duties assigned to them having due regard to the provisions of section 1754 of the Revised Statutes and of section 3 of the Acts of August 15, 1876.

Very Respectfully,
(Signed) D. MANNING.
Secretary.

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer* says: A few days ago Senator Pugh, of Ainbama, so a friend of mine says, called upon the President and they discussed his policy as regards offices, removals, appointments, etc. It was the purpose of the Alabama Senator to learn what the administration proposed with regard to Federal positions in the Southern States. Mr. Cleveland said with regard to the offices having fixed terms of four years he did not intend to disturb the incumbents except for cause other than their party affiliation. If an office-holder had abused his trust in any manner, if he had used his office to promote party or personal ends, then he should be removed on the facts being established. It may be stated that the grossest misapprehension exists with regard to the policy of the administration in the matter of the civil service. Mr. Cleveland is no gilt-edged reformer with head in the clouds and feet in the mud. He means to do just what thousands of unreasonable Democrats wish him to do, but he means to do it decently and at the proper time. "For cause" he will remove the incompetent and the unfaithful. He sees that "sweeps" are prejudicial to the cause he seeks so earnestly and thoughtfully to advance. The removals that are necessary will be made, and no panic started. The corrupt politicians will "go" just as surely as Grover Cleveland has "come."

SUCCESSORS TO SENATORS BAYARD AND GARLAND.—*Wilmington, March*, 17, 1885—Both Houses of the State Legislature balloted to-day for United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, and each voted unanimously for George Gray, of this city, the choice of last night's caucus.

The election of Attorney General Gray, to fill the seat in the Senate vacated by Secretary Bayard, is proof that the old and honorable influence of the Bayards in Delaware is as strong as ever. Two other democrats, both good men, contested for the place. Mr. Gray is the personal friend of Secretary Bayard and was very naturally desired by the Secretary to be his successor in the Senate. Mr. Gray is an able man, and will make an excellent figure in the Senate. His success was not doubtful from the first.—*Herald.*

The Philadelphia *Times* says Mr. Gray is peculiarly fitted, alike in character, culture and ability, for the Senatorship, and he is one who will ever grow among the men of national repute and reflect credit upon his constituency.

Senator Gray is one of the young, vigorous and progressive Democrats of Delaware, possessing just the qualities the dominant party greatly needs to lead it in the path of safety.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 20.—In the legislature to-day, before the balloting, a letter was read from Poindexter Dunn, withdrawing from the Senatorial contest. A joint ballot, the fifth, was then taken and resulted in the election of James H. Berry to succeed Mr. Garland in the United States Senate. The vote was: Berry 72, Newton 17, Fishback 13, House 5, Horne 2, Crittenden 8; necessary to a choice 62.

ANOTHER ILLINOIS SENATOR DEAD.—*Springfield, Ill., March* 20.—Senator Bridges, the Democratic member of the State Senate, who suffered from a stroke of paralysis a month ago, and whose condition ever since has been very critical, died at his home near Carrollton this morning. The death of Bridges, following that of representative Logan, three weeks ago, leaves the Illinois legislature once more a tie on joint ballot.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACT.—Mr. Cleveland has a peculiar way of hitting the nail on the head and driving it home with a single blow. When he said to certain famished and expectant office-seekers, "I don't see anything between you and the offices except the law and my promises to see it executed," they were stricken dumb with horror, and felt as Horatio did when he saw the apparition of Hamlet's father. —*Herald.*

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.—The Democrats are said to have completed their arrangements for the Senate committees. Senators Vest, Coke and Harris are to succeed Messrs. Garland, Bayard and Lamar on the Judiciary Committee. Senator Vance will go on the Finance Committee in place of Mr. Bayard. Senator Ransom will succeed Mr Bayard as Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, and Senator Gorman will take Mr. Ransom's old place as Chairman of the Committee on Potomac River Front. Senator Kenna will go on the Finance Committee.

It is said that Southern men in Washing are disappointed because the offices are not being fairly distributed to their section. A few Northern men, we understand, are suffering from a similar disappointment. The great West is not quite happy, and the East is actually disgruntled. But the public service seems to be moving smoothly.—*World.*

On the 20th, 30th and 31st of this month, the Richmond & Danville Railroad will put on sale special round trip tickets from Charlotte to New Orleans. The fare will be $20.40 for the trip to New Orleans and return, the tickets to be good for a total limit of fifteen days. The rate from Salisbury will be $21.75, and from Greensboro $23 20.

When Barrios sees the United States Navy, a considerable part of which has been ordered to Central America, it is expected that he will lay down his arms and flee to the mountains. The United States Navy is not much on efficiency, but it is great on appearances.—*Baltimore American.*

Secretary Whitney retains the venerable messenger, Lindsey Muse, who has stood at the door of the Navy Department for forty years, while men who have held appointments only twenty four years begin to muse on the mutability of human affairs.

It is understood from a high official source that the President will recommend to Congress next fall, legislation which will give him the authority to veto special items in the appropriation bills.

Secretary Manning has ordered a general investigation and overhauling of the Treasury Department. We shall soon know whether that big surplus is really in the vaults.

DON'T BELIEVE EVERYTHING.—The report that Secretary Bayard assured the Republicans in his Department that they might rest content, as they would not be removed, proves to be without foundation.

The New York *World* has gone to work to raise the needed funds to complete the Pedestal for Bartholdi's great statute of Liberty. It has up to date $590 16.

The Oklahoma boomers are preparing to move notwithstanding the Presidents proclamation.

There are threats in Richmonds of lynching Cuvenius for the supposed murder of Miss Madison.

IN NEW QUARTERS!

I WOULD ANNOUNCE THAT I AM TEMporarily located in the corner store next to the Market, known as KYLE'S corner, where I will be happy to see my friends and customers.

NEW FRESH GOODS.

My present stock has all been purchased in the last few weeks, and consequently is the most desirable assortment to select from in the city. It comprises everything usually found in a well appointed Dry Goods Store, and an examination of it is solicited.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FRANK W. THORNTON.

Feb'y 19, 1885. 106-tf

Shade Cloths

38 and 42 inch.

Spring Shade Rollers---Improved,

Wall Paper & Bordering.

WHITE AND FANCY TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

Chamber Sets.

Some beautiful samples of colored Dinner Sets. All for sale cheap.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

March 12, 1885. 109 4t

COTTON PLANTERS.

I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR BOTH COX'S and Eclipse

Cotton PLanters

in this market, and offer them at manufacturer's prices. These Planters are conceded to be best sold in the State, and those in need will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A full stock of various brands of Fertilizers still on hand.

In addition I beg to call attention to my large stock of

GROCERIES, WAGONS,

Plows,

and General Supplies.

I invite your special attention to the merits of the

Tennessee Wagon

and

Boy Dixie Plow.

The one almost indispensable from the other where a reliable Wagon or Plow is desired. While I do not profess to be specially a "Leader" or "Headquarters" in any particular line that I advertise, yet results shew that I am neither slow to appreciate the merits of reliable goods, or behind others in their sales. And such articles as are usually kept in a first class Grocery or Commission House I have always in stock, and will be pleased to see or quote you prices.

Respectfully,

R. M. NIMOCKS.

March 26, 1885. 111-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....MARCH 26, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Per year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square one inch for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. D. & L. SMITH—New Line.
T. J. GREEN—For sale or to let.
E. M. NIMOCKS—Cotton Planters.
ROSE & LEAK—New Spring Hats.
McNEILL & CO.—New Music, Instruments, &c.

ABOUT TOWN.

FIRE IN HENDERSON.—The fire in Henderson destroyed fourteen houses. Loss $70,000.

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—We would call the attention of the Memorial Association to the fact that the 10th of May this year falls on Sunday.

CONVALESCING.—Mr. William Tomlinson, Sr., who has been in feeble health for some time, was very ill on Saturday last, but we are glad to hear his condition is somewhat improved.

PALM SUNDAY.—March the 22th will be what is known in the Church Calendar as Palm Sunday, or the Sunday next before Easter, which falls this year on April 5th.

A CORRECTION.—From causes know only to printers, we were rather *mixed* in publishing the statement of the People's National Bank last week. In the first place, we omitted the U. S. Bonds altogether, when they are $2,000 in them. And we put their current Expenses and Taxes Paid" down at $110,000 and it should have been about $3,000—quite a difference. And "Specie" reads $124.63 instead of $12,463, a greater difference still. And after all these errors, we drew a line and brought down the balance to a cent; and still they say figures don't lie. We are sorry these errors occurred, and take great pleasure in correcting them, calling the attention of the public to the excellent statement in this issue. It will be noted the capital stock is $125,000, and the surplus and undivided profits amount to $36,-000.37—that is indeed solid. They are now erecting a handsome Bank building on Hay street, and will move into it by the first of July.

UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.—We would call the attention of our people to the needs of the Union Home and Hospital. Upon query, we find that just at present monthly an article much needed. There are several of the inmates who are old and infirm, needing various articles and medicine and no money is required to buy. As we all know the winter has been a severe one, and much fuel has necessarily been consumed. All of these things take money. Some of the regular contributors have not paid up, these are earnestly requested to do so at their earliest convenience, and each and every one who can, are asked to spare some of their means, be it little or much, let them give what they can, remembering that this is the cause of humanity, and that they are helping the helpless and holding up the hands of the good women and men of our city who have given liberally of their means and time to so worthy cause.

FAYETTEVILLE ABROAD AND AHEAD.—From the New Orleans *Picayune* we combine the following:

At a shooting gallery in New Orleans there were present a number of gentlemen, some of them natives, but most of them citizens of other states, all engaged in watching the fine exhibition of skill in marksmanship displayed by the different shots, most of whom were professionals. As each man fired, his score was kept, and all the scores that reached as high as 80 were posted, placing the markers making such a score among the list of crack shots. Among the spectators was a quiet looking young gentleman who watched everything, and said nothing. Finally, one of the shooters, after making a score which was higher than that of any other on the board, asked if any one in the crowd thought they could beat that. The young gentleman we have mentioned stepped out and said he would like to take a shot or two. He was asked if he knew he was talking to the crack shot of Louisiana? Perfectly unabashed, he replied, that made no difference, for if beaten the defeat would be less discreditable, and if the other for the winning would be the more honorable. Well, to make a long story short, he fired seven rounds, the highest score possible being 85, he made an average of 82, and once made 84. Beating the crack shot six rounds out of seven.

Doubtless many have already guessed who the gentleman was. But for the benefit of those who may not know his prowess as a marksman, we will state that he is one of the crack shots of the Independent Light Infantry of Fayetteville, and of the State, Mr. E. L. Pemberton.

The Charlotte *Observer* says "as an evidence of the progress we are making, some of our Charlotte people are breeding canaries—the brightest and best of household pets."

The raising of canary birds has been extensively engaged in by various persons here for a long time. Mr. J. G. Oehrl at the Dobbs House, at one time had as many as 100 birds on hand. He had them turned loose in a large room, and it was a beautiful sight to see them flying about or perched on a tree which stood in the middle of the room. Many other gentlemen and ladies in town and country had aviarys containing from six to twelve birds. At present there are few raised, as the industry is comparitively profitless in a pecuniary way, and the trouble of raising the young birds is considerable.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. Rob't Strange, son of the late Col. Rob't Strange of Wilmington, has been assisting Dr. Huske for some time past in the daily services at St. John's Church. We learn that Mr. Strange has ageed to act as assistant to Dr. Huske, and that he will enter upon his regular work in June next. Mr. Strange has preached several fine sermons at St. John's, and the congregation are to be congratulated upon securing the services of so talented a young clergyman.

Capt. Benjamin W. Robinson is in the city.

Mr. Willie Black, a prominent young lawyer of Shoe Heel, was in town this week.

Mr. M. Tomasin, who lefft here on '65, and has since resided in Raleigh, is in the city. Mr. Tomasin was engaged in the milling business here for a number of years, and is well known to many of our citizens.

Mrs. M. A. Black, widow of the late Doctor Black, was in the city a few days recently, visiting the family of Dr. McDuffie.

Among the arrivals at the Fayetteville Hotel this week we note the names of Col. Craghill and Capt. Bixby, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, who have in charge the River and Harbor Improvements in the South. Capt. Galloway is also in the city.

Capt. Galloway says that the Wilson, Fayetteville and ——— Road will let out contracts for bridges, crossties and grading by April 1st.

Sundry Observations.

We are informed that numbers of sheep have died in the western part of this county during the late cold spell.

The oldest inhabitants have been taken by surprise this season. Seldom before since 1800 has there been such a cold and late spring, nor can any one recollect such an avalanche of robins as we have been favored with this March. Some ten years ago these birds came in large numbers during the month of March, but in nothing like such flocks as this season. If one of our New England friends who are still doubtful of the civilization of the South, had been in the city this week and had taken a quiet stroll round the suburbs, he might have thought the "shot gun policy" was inaugurated again, and so it was, and every man killed his bird, some making a score as high as 150, every body that likes robins had a chance to gratify their taste this season. But remember boys and men, that the shooting season closes March 31st, so take your chances now, for after that date the law says you must give the birds a chance.

Messrs. Jas. R. Williams and E. L. Pemberton have returned from New Orleans. They extended their trip into Florida. They speak in glowing terms of the Exhibition at New Orleans; that it is a wonderful one, well repaying a visit to it, creditable to the nation and most especially to the South. North Carolina's exhibit is noticeably fine and attracts the attention of all visitors.

Dr. McNeill is rapidly convalescing, and will soon be able to travel.

That the teaching of young ideas how to shoot does not impair the skill of the teacher in this manly art, was plainly proved last week, when the staid Professor accompanied by some of his staff, hied him to the snow-clad fields to slaughter the unsuspecting red breast. Great was his skill and deadly his aim, as a well-filled game bag plainly proved. Nor did his pupils fail to prove themselves apt scholars in this branch of learning as none who lived near the Academy and listened to the rattle of small arms, could for a moment doubt.

During the late snow a party of young ladies and gentlemen were out snow-balling. In the course of their amusement they approached a stream, the water of which was both clear and cold. One of the young ladies threw a snow-ball, and with it went her ring, a very handsome one. With the accustomed dexterity of a woman in the art of throwing, she missed the object aimed at, and plump into the stream went ball and ring. The snow quickly dissolved and the ring sank to the bottom. How to get it out was the question: To put ones arm down into the icy depths was a risk even the gallant young gentlemen shuddered to think of. To get the ring out with a stick was impossible. Something must be done, and that promptly; night was coming on and the stream rising. Finally one of the gentlemen asked, "Has any one any chewing gum?" Half a dozen of the fair sex answed, "Yes, I have." Quickly pulling off one of an extra high cut pair of rubber boots, he securely stuck a wad of well masticated gum on the boot sole, and putting his hand into the foot of the boot he leaned one arm on a bending tree and lowered the boot into the stream. Could he reach it, and would the gum stick fast to boot and ring. Most assuredly it did, and the beautiful ring was speedily restored to its happy owner. Who will dare make the assertion that there is no merit in chewing gum, in the face of these facts.?

Spite of much cold weather, little if any ice has been put up this winter. The snaps being of too short duration to make thick ice.

The capital case of the State against Tom. McNeill has been decided against the defendant by the Supreme Court. "No error."

Another, but light fall of snow last Sunday night.

Mr. Ed. Clark has much improved his residence by applying a neat coat of paint.

McNeill's lumber yard is now covered with lumber, owing to the bad weather, stopping outdoor work, but let the weather remain good for a few weeks and the yard will be stripped of every board.

The martins appeared here on the 4th of March, as usual.

We predict plenty of fruit this year.

We hear that Mr. F. W. Thornton intends building a fine house on the McLaurin lot on Rowan street, this Spring.

As you set out cabbage plants, put one or more China berries by the stem of each plant just under the ground—it will prevent their destruction by cut worms,

The frame work of the cupola on the tower of the new Bank building has been put up. When the mansard roofing of tower and upper story has been finished a more complete idea of the general appearance of the building can be formed.

The snow of last week was greatly enjoyed. The children reveled in it and ate great quantities of it. Even the crustiest of grown people had to admit that it was beautiful, and many of them so far forgot their dignity as to engage in an occasional snow-ball. On the main streets driving or walking was fraught with peril to the extent of risking a shower of snow. Great balls of snow were rolled by youngsters until they became of mammoth proportions. It was a wonderful snow—one that will often be spoken of as "the snow the March Cleveland was Inaugurated." It seemed as if the peace and prosperity that bids fair to spread over our land under the new administration was beautifully typified by the pure white mantle of heavens covering, bringing freshness and strength to this earth of ours, causing it to bring forth food for man and beast, giving joy to all.

Owing to other engagements the Rev. Dr. Deems has been compelled to decline the invitation extended to him by the ladies of the Union Home and Hospital to deliver a lecture here for the benefit of that association.

Mr. Ernest A. Smith, of this place, was married in Wilmington on the 17th inst., to Miss Hattie B. Twining, of that city. We voice the sentiments of a host of friends when we express our best wishes for their welfare and happiness.

Cannot our Town Marshal keep the sidewalks clear around the Market. It is almost impossible to pass at times without taking the street, and but little respect is paid to ladies.

We are glad to note that those who have not paid their taxes are being arrested—a thing we think has seldom been done before. It is nothing but right that all of those who owe for their taxes should be arrested and treated according to law—*Scotland Neck Democrat.*

The above refers to the poll tax. The legislature of two years ago made it a misdemeanor not to pay the poll tax, and persons are liable to arrest for non payment of this tax. It seems to have been enforced lately in one of the Eastern counties. Doubtless our citizens pay up all their taxes promptly; so there is no need to enforce the law.

Edward Lilly Ledbetter.
March 14, 1885.

The winds of the winter, since our last Christmas chimes, have been singing the requiems of some of our noblest young men, and still "the cup goes round and none so strong to put it by." Again has the tragedy of death been enacted among us, and another "golden bowl" is broken; and the mourners bow their heads in an agony of grief, waiting for the familiar sound of footsteps that shall never come again.

And yet how unlikely did it seem that EDDIE LEDBETTER would have so soon been called away. He was in the dewy morn of life, being only 18 years old. But yesterday his barque had spread its canvass to the gale, and all presaged a long and prosperous voyage. But yesterday his vessel, that seemed so staunch, had started on the voyage of our unquiet life; and love, and hope, and friendship cheered his heart, and hung their garlands on his head. Alas! Alas! the manly heart has ceased its beating—the gentle head lies still upon its lowly pillow, and love's garlands are withered on its grave. Gentle and urbane, manly and courteous, tender and generous, and she soul of honor—he was one of those promising young men who we always hope to see live for the future, and strange and awful is the mysterious providence that has called him so early away. God knows best. God cannot err. It is impossible for God to be unkind.

"Above unto our Father's will
One thought hath reconciled;
That He whose love exceedeth ours
Hath taken home His child."

And what can be said to those bereaved? What can be said especially to the widowed one who mourns the absence of her only son—one who was all that a son could or should be—one who sweetly blended with his filial affection, deeds of kindness, words of gentleness, acts of self sacrificing love, such as usually are shown by those far more advanced in years. What can be said to the stricken mother who has been deprived, not only of her boy, but her devoted friend whose smile brightened her home, and whose care and loving words made music in her heart? Let her remember that the Holy Christ has but taken back to Himself her darling who He only loaned to her for a season, and permitted her to rear, and that in a beautiful home, where sickness and sorrow never are felt—where summer never fades and winter comes not to blight—he, who "was *all* that he could be to his mother," is at rest.

Be still! It is thy God, with sceptre or with rod
Who rules the world as king of kings,
And Life to Death and darkness flings
Or claims it from the sod.

Why mourn the conflict won; the race so quickly won;
Beside the bier Faith turns to sight
And fills the vault of Death with light,
O God! Thy will be done.

F. W. E.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1885.

Tribute of Respect.

CROSS CREEK LODGE, No. 4, I. O. O. F.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 16, 1885.

At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held this evening, the following was unanimously adopted:

One by one the manly forms of the strong and the graceful shapes of the fair and gentle of our ancient city are passing away from us. Like ships, the decks of whose white sails vanish on the horizon, they disappear from our gaze, and the places that knew them here know them no more forever.

And so frequently of late has this been the case in our midst—so often have the funeral bells tolled out their requiem—that occasions like the present have become commonplace; so familiar as almost to lose their significance. Yet, surely it is always appropriate to give honor where honor is due—surely it is proper to commemorate the virtues of those who have proved themselves MEN, and have acted their parts well. This is the duty of this solemn hour. Death, whose blow none can evade, has entered again our Lodge, and in it there is another vacant chair. A true man is gone. P. G. John Shaw, for many years a brother honored among us, has closed a long and useful life, and has been gathered to his fathers, at peace with God and in charity with all men. "Then Abrahams died in a good old age, an old man, and full of years."

It has been truly remarked that Bro. Shaw was a man of a kind seen now more seldom than is good for our land—one of a noble race—alas! for our country—fast disappearing from its walks. Faithful in all the relations of home—faithful as a citizen, and in all his dealings with his fellows—and faithful in his devotion to truth and God, he came to his end like a shock of corn fully ripe in its season, and is at rest forever.

"Formed on the good old plan,
He was a true, a brave, a downright honest man!
Loathing pretence, he did with cheerful will
What others talked of—while their hands were still."

We put on our record our admiration of his virtues, and lay our chaplet of brotherly affection upon his honored grave.

"Peace—his work is done.
Ashes to ashes—dust to dust. Peace!
O peace, it is a day of pain, one's the pain—be his the gain."

Resolved, That bowing to the divine will, we, the members of Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., feel that our order has sustained a great loss in the removal from this world of our venerable brother, P. G. John Shaw, and that we will ever cherish his memory, and endeavor to cultivate and exhibit his sterling virtues.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that a page upon our Record Book be inscribed with the name and dedicated to the memory of our departed brother.

Resolved, That we extend to the widow, children and other relatives of our brother our sincere and heartfelt condolence, committing them to the loving kindness of the God of the fatherless and the widow, and invoking upon them His choicest blessings.

FRED. W. EASON,
H. R. HORNE,
E. T. B. GLENN,
Committee.

MARRIED.

CARTER—MUNN—In this county, on the 4th inst., by Rev. D. D. McBryde, Mr. A. H. CARTER, of Columbus county, to Miss ALICE, daughter of Maj. A. Munn.

DIED.

MCKEITHAN—At her home in Cumberland county, December 12th, 1884, Mrs. CATHARINE MCKEITHAN, wife of Daniel McKeithan and daughter of Alexander McAllister, deceased, aged about 60 years.

Thus has passed away from the vale of tears and entered into rest one who in all the relations of life was found faithful. The only surviving daughter of a soldier in the war of 1812, she lived to be the stay and comfort of her father in his venerable years and to close is eyes in death. She gave her three unmarried brothers to serve the Southern Cause in the war between the States, and at its close welcomed them to the old home again. One by one they felt the touch of the fell disease, consumption, and yielded to its power. She tenderly nursed them all and saw them laid to rest in the old Bluff churchyard.

Advanced in life she married the man whose love she had returned in her youth, and together they passed many peacheful happy years. The true, good daughter and sister was a true, good wife. She is gone to rest, for she died believing in Jesus. Fragrant will ever be the memory of her gentleness and fidelity. Full well the writer remembers the tender touch of her gentle hand when he, a child, enjoyed her visits to his own loved home, nor can he ever forget the helpful kindness so freely bestowed in his maturer years; and lovingly he weaves this chaplet to her memory.

May the God of all consolation comfort the bereaved husband and sorrowing friend, and enable us all to follow the steps of her well-ordered, guileless life. KINSMAN.

FERGUSON—In Robeson, on February 17th, in the third year of her age, MARY, daughter of S. N. and A. C. Ferguson.

Little Mary was a bright and lovely child, concentrating around herself the affection of the whole family. Her apparent recovery from an attack of measles had almost removed the load of anxious solicitude felt only by parents watching over the couch of a sick child, when the disease returned in a more malignant form, terminating speedily in death. The realization of the worst brought in such close proximity to the hope that the worst had passed, added peculiar bitterness to the cup pressed to the lips of the bereaved parents. But they sorrow not as others which have no hope. They know that the hand which wields the rod of their chastisement is guided by infinite wisdom and that every stroke is tempered with love and mercy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR LITTLE GIRL LOOKS CAREWORN and pale. Worms are destroying her. When we send to the store again don't forget to buy a bottle of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge.

That Dirty Dandruff.

Dandruff is dirty and disagreeable in every way. It soils the clothing continually, and is accompanied by a hardly less annoying sensation of itching. The scalp is diseased. There is nothing in the world so thoroughly adapted to this trouble as Parker's Hair Balsam. It cleanses and heals the scalp, stops the falling hair and restores its original softness, gloss and color. Is not oily, highly perfumed, an elegant dressing. Very economical, as only a small occasional appliance keeps the hair in perfect condition.

Read the following from one of the most prominent and best known physicians and farmers in South Carolina. He writes, "That a negro girl 10 years old near him, took two or three doses of the 'WORM KILLER,' and passed 366 worms."

R. H. EDMUNDS, M. D.
Dated Ridgeway, S. C., May 26th, 1884.
111 3t

Mr. H. M. McDonald, LaGrange, N. C., says, Dr. Boykins "WORM KILLER" brought over 100 worms from one child in his neighboorhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more of it than all other worm medicine.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Do not let your Druggist or General Dealer put you off with some *other*. Ask for "Boykin's Worm Killer," and get it. 111-3t

What Parents Fear.

Many persons—especially parents—object to many quack nostrums as likely to engender or encourage a love for strong drink. They are right. Better die of disease than of drunkenness. The use of Parker's Tonic does not involve this danger. It not only builds up the system, curing all ailments of the stomach, liver and kidneys, but it stimulates without intoxicating and absolutely cures the appetite for liquor.

A Banker's Very Profitable Investment.

The report sent out last week by T. M. Thornton, Banker, of this city, had drawn $75,000, it being the capital prize of The Louisiana State Lottery of this month, is true; and what is more, the money has been paid over without defalcation or discount. It is said that it is better to be born lucky than rich, but Mr. Thornton has the advantage of being born both rich and lucky.—*Shelbyville* (Ill.) *Leader*, Jan. 22.

Relief from Malarial Poison.

For six months I have been affected with a very serious case of typhoid malaria, which I contracted on my orange grove in northwestern Florida. I tried several remedies, but everything failed me. Two weeks ago I purchased a bottle of Swift's Specific, which has proved a sure cure for this dreadful malady. I had almost given up hope of ever being well again, for I had tried so many remedies, all of which had failed to do any good. Would to God that all the afflicted people residing in the malarious counties of Georgia, Florida and Alabama would read this and try the S. S. S. instead of dosing themselves with quinine and mineral remedies. I feel it my duty to suffering humanity to write this certificate, for it may be the means of many of my old friends trying this great remedy as I have done. So strong is my faith in it that in every case where the directions are followed I will guarantee a sure cure or forfeit one hundred dollars.

CHAS. D. BAKER, Publisher,
Editorial Room Temperance Advocate, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW LINE.

The Steamer Excelsior

WILL RUN THE DAYS OF THE WAVE. Leave Fayetteville on Wednesday and Saturdays. The customers of the Wave and all who have freight is solicited. Cheap rate from Wilmington to Bennettsville.

For freight and passage apply to
J. D. & L. SMITH,
P. O. Box 44. Fayetteville, N. C.
March 26, 1885. 111-2tpd

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE HOUSE ON PERSON STREET AT present occupied by Mr. A. H. Slocomb, containing eight rooms, fire place in each, house newly built and in first class condition. Neighborhood excellent, water and all conveniences on the premises. Possession given in thirty days.

Apply to T. J. GREEN.
March 26, 1885. 111 4t

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	5@65
Hog Round,	11@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	12@12½	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	7½@8	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3@4
Hams,	15@09	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@00	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.75
Java,	25@30	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	40@50
COTTON TIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, bush	1.25@1.35
CHICKENS—	20@25	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	10@12½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6½
N. C. Fam.	$4.00@4.50	Granulated,	7½@8
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	65@75	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	70@75	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	50@60	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	80@85	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	10½@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	29½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	65@2.75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, March—24 4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 29 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted dull at 92½ cts. for Strained and 97½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.20 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

NEW SPRING HATS!

ROSE & LEAK have received by express, the latest style of Spring Hats.

N. C. Plaids.

ROSE & LEAK have just received another invoice of N. C. Plaids since the 10,000 yards advertised three weeks since.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

ROSE & LEAK have received a new lot of Spring and Summer Shoes. Their stock is now complete in all grades, from Kip Brogans and other peg'd work, to the finest Custom Sewed for ladies, gentlemen and children.

Ready-made Clothing.

ROSE & LEAK have just received by express a fine assortment of Spring Samples of Cassimeres, and are prepared to take measures for suits, guaranteeing a fit. Their stock of Ready-made Clothing is on the market at cost and *less*.

Dry Goods, &c., &c.

ROSE & LEAK have received this week new Spring Calicoes in Black and White, Greys and Fancy Colors. Also, Bleached and Sea Island Shirtings, Jersey Jackets, Jersey Gloves, Celuloid Collars, Pants Cloths, Black English Crape, Mourning Dress Goods, C. P. Corsets, Hoisery, Irish Linen, Linen and India Lawns, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, beautiful Embroideries, and many other seasonable and desirable goods.

March 26, 1885. 111-3t

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
The People's National Bank,
AT FAYETTEVILLE, IN THE STATE OF N. C.,
At the close of business, March 10th, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$212,148 48
Overdrafts	4,695 00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	32,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	136 00
Due from approved reserve agents	31,526 89
Due from other National Banks,	2,388 96
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	5,550 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,051 40
Checks and other cash items	1,503 78
Bills of others Banks	884 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies,	250 77
Specie,	12,463 00
Legal tender notes	11,496 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	1400 00
Total	$317,504 28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$125,000 00
Surplus fund	31,000 00
Undivided profits	5,475 23
National Bank notes outstanding	28,800 00
Dividends unpaid	486 00
Individual deposits subject to check	90,762 76
Time certificates of deposit	13,220 65
Cashier's checks outstanding,	32 00
Due to other National Banks	2,727 64
Notes and bills re-discounted,	20,000 00
Total	$317,504 28

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND,

I, G. P. MCNEILL, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. P. MCNEILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of March, 1885.

JNO. B. BROADFOOT, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
E. F. MOORE,
GEO. BRANDT,
F. W. THORNTON, } Directors.

March 19, 1885. 1t

NEW SPRING GOODS,

HATS, &c.

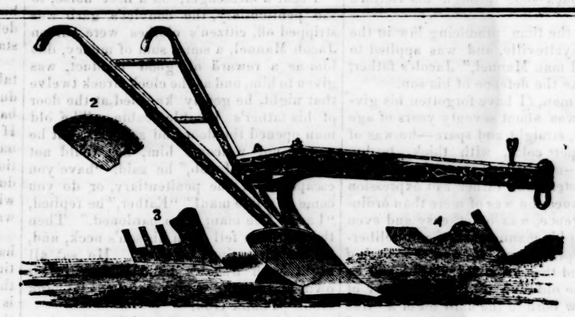
The Latest Spring Styles Just Out.

Fancy Goods, Notions, &c.

CORSETS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, FICHUES, LACES, SCARFS, INFANT'S HOODS, SACKQUES, DRESSES, LACE BONNETS, EMBROIDERY SILKS, ZEPHYR, &c.

FIVE AND TEN CENT GOODS.

March 12, 1885. 109 tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.



CLIPPER PLOWS.

The Best on the Market.

Guaranteed to give Perfect Satisfaction.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE FARMERS TO THE ABOVE NAMED PLOWS, and ask them to call at our store and examine them. We have sold about three hundred of them during the last three years and have diligently inquired into their merits, and as every one was guaranteed to give satisfaction, in no instance that we know of has one failed to do so, but on the contrary, we are told by scores, "it is the best plow in the world." We feel no hesitation in recommending them to those who have not tried them. Ever since it took the first premium at the Raleigh fair in 1880, in the field trial, in competition with twelve of the leading plows used in the South, the sale has been on the increase, and still continues to improve. We have bought more this season than ever before, because the demand is greater.

We guarantee every one to give perfect satisfaction, so you run no risk in trying one. We think our stock of Plows and Castings will be the largest and most complete in town within one week.

Clipper, Atlas, Stonewall, Farmer's Friend, Leader, New 48, 50, 40, 45, 35—*Plows*
Old Style 35, 40, 45, 50, A6, 6E, M6 and 10 *Plows,*

with complete line of castings for above. Also castings for Watt and Dixie Plows. We also have a full line of Trace Chains, Collars, Harness, Bridles, Plow Lines, Back Bands, &c., &c.

Country merchants would do well to see us, or correspond with us before purchasing Plows or Castings elsewhere.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
February 12, 1885. 105 tf

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE

NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.

Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.

Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25 00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.

We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sinew, and of all makes.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.

We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.

Mr. JNO. R. MCNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.

McNEILL & CO.
March 26, 1885. 111-tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just Received

AT

GEORGE BRANDT'S

GRAND CENTRAL DRY GOODS BAZAAR,

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTMENTS of

Prints, Cashmeres, Bleachings, Sea Island Shirtings and Shoes,

For Ladies, Misses, Children, Gents and Boys.

New Styles in Hats, Notions, &c., &c.

Call at

GEORGE BRANDT'S.

Feb'y 19, 1885. 106 tf

EASTER CARDS.

A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF EASTER CARDS at the Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.
March 19, 1885. 110-2t

Indispensable to Magistrates.

MESSRS. ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO., of Raleigh, have in press a new, revised and enlarged edition of the well-known "Busbee's North Carolina Justice and Form Book." This is the best book for magistrates ever issued in the State, and it has received the endorsement of the Supreme Court of North Carolina as to its great value. The new edition will be the only book of the kind which contains all the new laws passed by the recent Legislature, and therefore, it is a perfect hand-book and guide for our magistrates. We advise you to wait for this new edition of "Busbee's Justice." It is nearly twice as large as any other form-book, is strongly bound in leather, and will be sent post-paid for $2.50.

March 19, 1885. 101-2t

NOTICE.

For Sale.

A LARGE TRACT OF HEAVILY TIMBERED, original growth Land in this State, near railroad and water. This is a fine opportunity for saw mill men and turpentine distillers. Reason for selling, owner resides out of the State. Price low and terms moderate. For further particulars call on or address

GEO. M. ROSE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 5, 1885. 108 4tpd

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills. Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.

Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.

Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.

Feb'y 27, 1884 56tf

NOT AN ADVERTISING DODGE,

BUT

A REALITY.

Intending hereafter to devote my time and attention exclusively to the sale of

Ready-Made Clothing

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

I offer my large and well selected stock of new and fashionable

DRY GOODS AND SHOES AT COST

and my stock of SHAWLS and CLOAKS at

25 Per Cent. Below Cost.

These goods *must be disposed of*, and the public are invited to call and receive earnest of the inducements which I am prepared to offer.

Respectfully,

HENRY R. NOVITZKY.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

An Interesting Trial for Murder—The Old Man "Manuel."

By Thos. C. Fuller, Esq., of Raleigh, N. C.

In the Fall of 1868, a horrible crime was commited in the County of Cumber-Cumberland in this State. A colored man by the name of Mainor had been shot, and instantly killed, in his own house, at a dead hour of the night; suspicion fell upon a colored man by the name of Jacob Manuel, and he was at once arrested and imprisoned upon the charge of Murder.—Jacob Manuel was an intelligent man of about thirty-five years of age, and had, up to that time, borne a good character. It was alleged, that, being moved by jealousy, he had gone to the cabin inhabited by Mainor, had stealthily crept up to the house, and thrusting his gun through the cracks of the log hut, had put a heavy charge of buck-shot through his victim's head.

I was at the time practicing law in the town of Fayetteville, and was applied to by the "old man Manuel," Jacob's father, to undertake the defence of his son.

The old man, (I have forgotten his given name), was about seventy years of age—very tall, straight and spare—he was of a red copper color, with thick, bushy, white hair—neatly, but coarsely dressed, and had a stern but rather sad expression of countenance; he was of more than ordinary intelligence, was quiet, easy and even dignified in his manners, slow and deliberate in his speech, and showed that he *had* suffered, and that he *could* "suffer and be still." The old man told me the story of his life, how born to the hard lot of a "free negro," how he had struggled; how pinched by poverty and without friends, he had toiled and staved to provide even the barest necessaries of life for his family—how his wife had died many years ago, leaving him with six small children—how he had striven to raise them in credit—how some of them had wandered from the right road—how he had tried to bring them back to virtue, and how he had failed. All this he told in his artless, slow, deliberate way. He then added with some emphasis—"Jacob has been a good boy, God *knows*, and I do not *believe* him guilty of this crime."

Through sympathy and pity for the old man, I undertook the defence of his son. Soon I became interested in the case, and exerted myself to the uttermost. The trial came off, the evidence, though mainly circumstantial, was terribly strong, and Jacob was convicted of murder,—about twelve o'clock at night the jury filed into the Court room, and by the dim light of a few candles, they solemnly delivered their verdict of "guilty in manner and form as charged in the bill of indictment."

The old man was standing by me at the time; he showed no feeling and made no sign, he merely whispered—"God *knows*, and I *know* he is not guilty."

Jacob was sentenced to be hanged—an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, the judgment was affirmed—another sentence; the day for the execution was again set, and then, to save the man's life, there remained only the hope of a pardon or commutation of sentence.

Through the kindness of Sheriff Hardie and others, who sympathized with the old man, petitions for pardon were signed, and by the old man pesented, in person, to Gov. Holden, who granted several reprieves; but Governor Holden went out of office and his successor, Gov. Caldwell, declined to further interfere with the execution of the sentence. The day for the execution was rapidly approaching. I felt then and I feel now, that though the circumstances relied on for conviction, were strong in themselves and strangely well connected, yet the man was not guilty—that he was to be offered up as another victim upon the altar of circumstantial evidence. But yet as the day drew near, as the preparations for his execution were almost completed, I felt that all would soon be over with poor Jacob. Not so, however, with "the old Mandel;" he never doubted, he never abated one jot of heart or hope, he *knew* his boy was innocent and would not believe that his innocence would not, providentially, be made manifest. Old as he was, and infirm as he was, he walked from Fayetteville to Raleigh, a distance of sixty miles, and then presenting another petition for his son's pardon, he mutely awaited the Governor's action.

Just before the sun went down on the day preceding that appointed for the execution, as I sat in my office, thinking that Jacob Manuel would never see another sunset, the "old man" came in, and delivered to me a paper from the Executive office. It was a commutation of Jacob's sentence from death to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. All the old man said was "God has saved my boy."

Shortly after this I moved to Raleigh. I never lost my interest in Jacob Manuel, and soon my law partner began to feel as much interest in the case as I did. For regularly, every half year, the "old man Manuel," travel-stained, weak and weary, would knock at our office door, and, after the usual salutations, would simply say, "I have come to see my boy." One or the other of us would always go with the old man to the Governor's office, and make a fresh appeal for Jacob's pardon; but in vain. All that could done was to give the old man a permit to enter the penitentiary "to see his boy."

I am told that the old man would go out, give his hand to his son, and follow him about, as he was at his tasks, never speaking to him or anyone else, unless he was addressed; but would never take his eyes off his boy. When he could remain no longer, he would silently give to Jacob the little articles he had brought for his comfort, shake his hand and quietly depart. As the next half year would roll round, the old man would appear again, and the same things as related would occur. At our office, the executive chamber and the penitentiary, he was always expected, and never failed to come, at his set time. Every one who met the old man pitied him; his belief in his son's innocence, his perfect reliance upon a providential interposition in his behalf, and his entire and thorough and unselfish devotion to his boy, won for him the profound respect of all who knew him or his story. And so the "old man Manuel" came and went; and the years rolled on.

Gov. Holden had gone out of office, Gov. Caldwell had died, and Gov. Brogden was in the last year of his term. It was Christmas eve, dark, cold and chilly, as I sat by my office fire; my partner was at the desk writing; suddenly, I do not know why, it came upon me that I could *then* secure the pardon of Jacob Manuel.

I put on my overcoat and said to my friend, "Captain, I am going to the Governor and get him to pardon Jacob Manuel."

I went to the Executive office, found the Governor in, and said to him, "Governor, I have come to ask you for a Christmas present. I have come to ask you for a man's life—poor Jacob Manuel is wasting his life in prison and his poor old father is dying of his grief. Pardon the boy, and make the old father's heart glad, once more before he dies. He cannot see another Christmas; make this, his last, a happy one for him."

The Governor sat musing for awhile, but I could see that the word in season had been spoken. He soon called his Secretary, had a pardon written, signed it and handed it to me.

I sent a messenger, on a fleet horse, to the penitentiary, the convict's garb was stripped off, citizen's clothes were put on Jacob Manuel, a small sum of money, due him as a reward of good conduct, was given to him, and as the clock struck twelve that night, he gently knooded at the door of his father's humble cabin. The old man opened the door and saw him, but he would not welcome him, he would not touch him,—"Jacob," he said, "have you escaped from the penitentiary, or do you come as a free man?" "Father," he replied, "I am a free man; I am pardoned." Then the old man fell upon his son's neck, and, for the first time, he wept. He sat all night with Jacob's hand clasped in his own, and all he could say was "Thank God! Thank God!"

The next morning the neighbors gathered in and found that the old man was rapidly passing away; the revulsion of feeling had been too much for him. In a short time he died; died from an excess of joy. Kind hands provided for him decent burial, sympathizing friends followed him to the grave and thus passed away a most devoted father, "The Old Man Manuel."—*Nowitzky's Monthly.*

An Early Commencement.—It is reported that Secretary Whitney has already discovered some recent transactions in the Navy Department which demand searching investigation. Among these developments are two payments for alleged inventions which are held to be wholly unauthorized by law and which are believed to have been made to supply election funds in aid of the late Grand Old Republican party.

Ben Butler is reported to have received a grant between forty and fifty thousand dollars nominally for a wood-preserving process, but actually for a Blaine-preserving process. The Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs was paid $12,000 for the use of an apparatus for ventilating vessels.

Doubtless many such transactions will be unearthed in Bill Chandler's recent office, and they will of course be published by the new Secretary in order that the money, if improperly and corruptly applied, may be recovered by the Government.

Our esteemed cotemporary, the *Tribune*, asserts that the purpose of these investigations is "to make capital for the new Administration." That is not their purpose, although doubtless it will be their effect. The purpose is to protect the interests of the people and bring rascals to justice. That certainly ought to make capital for the new Administration.

Our esteemed cotemporary further calls the discoveries "mares' nests." Whatever nests they may be, they promise to yield eggs, out of which, under an honest Government, some penitentiary birds may be hatched.—*World.*

Giving the President sun Time.—Pickpockets and swindlers still abound in Washington and are reaping a good harvest daily. In front of the White House, we saw an old gentleman from the country gazing up in mute admiration at the massive structure. He wore heavy brass rimmed spectacles, was dressed in home spun goods, and this was his first appearance in the city. One of his conspicuous adornments was a large, old fashioned gold watch chain. As he stood looking at the executive mansion, a neat looking young man hurried up to him and said: "Mr. Cleveland is standing at the window up stairs, and told me to come out and ask you to send him your watch, as he wants to set his clock by it. He will return it immediately."

The old gentleman, tickled almost to death that such an honor should be paid him, handed over his watch and chain with the remark: "Certainly, of course. But tell Mr. Cleveland I've got sun time, set it by the mark on my door before leaving home, and it's right—the best time in Washington."

The young man took the watch, and an hour afterwards the white house ushers had to call the police to remove the old man from the premises. He was sent away under arrest as a crank, and the officers laughed at him as he tried to tell them how he had lent the President "sun time." We suppose he was released from prison the next day, but we don't suppose that he has ever found his watch. He is not the only unsuspecting countryman who has gone home minus his watch—*Charlotte Observer.*

Presidential Nominations Sent to the Senate.—*Washington, March* 18.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Milton J. Durham, of Kentucky, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Wm. Garrard, of Nevada, to be Superintendent of the Mint of the United States at Carson, Nevada.

Jos. R. Regan, of Nevada, to be Coiner of the Mint at Carson, Nevada.

Malcom Hay, of Pa., to be First Assistant Postmaster General.

Martin V. Montgomery, of Michigan, to be Commissioner of Patents.

David S. Baker, Jr., of R. I., to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Rhode Island.

Benj. H. Hill, Jr., of Georgia, to be Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia.

It is believed that the Governor will appoint as the Judges of the three additional districts Senator Connor of Wilson, Col. Walter Clark of Wake, and Maj. Montgomery of Cabarrus.—*Pitt. Record.*

Jefferson's Example Not Heeded.

The fathers of the republic were careful in all there official acts to be guided by the strictest rules of integrity, so that no reproach could be attached to any precedent they established. They would not accept personal favors, and they refused all indirect advantages that might be acquired by the influence of office.

A striking example of this proper rule of conduct is found in the recently published diary of Thomas Jefferson, the original of which is one of the treasures of Mr. Tilden's library.

During Mr. Jefferson's first term as president he purchased two hundred bottles of wine from the Spanish Minister at Washington. Under the diplomatic privilege of the Minister, this wine was brought in free of duty. Mr. Jefferson was aware of this fact, and he wrote to Gen. Muhlenberg, then collector of the port of Philadelphia, informing him of the circumstances and saying:

"I must therefore ask a favor of you to take the proper measures for paying the duty, for which purpose I enclose you a bank check for $22 50 the amount of it. If it could be done without mentioning my name, it would avoid ill-intended observations as in some such way as this, 'By duty paid on a part of such a parcel of wines, not entitled to privilege,' or in any way you please."

This delicate and becoming example has not found many imitators in recent times. Presidents and Cabinets have used their public trusts for personal profit. It is notorious that ships of war brought into the ports of the United States large stocks of wines and other dutiable commodities for the use of Secor Robeson and of different members of Grant's Cabinet, as well as for other persons, some of whom were in official and some in private life. That practice was common, and so bold that in some cases Collectors were compelled to take notice of the intended frauds on the revenue by threats of publicity and prosecution.

Public property was openly converted to private use during the era of Grantism, not only by transforming ships of war into pleasure yachts, but in various other ways. Messengers and laborers in the departments were employed as personal servants. The commissary department of the army furnished the choicest supplies for the White House, for the Cabinet, and for other persons at wholesale prices. Money voted for special objects was diverted to improper purposes, whereby the expenses of official life were largely reduced. Male and female domestics were imposed on the pay rolls, and some of them never performed the least service for the pay they regularly received from the Treasury.

These and other equally serious abuses are still in existence. They are accepted as regular on the strength of a continuous usage extending over three or four successive Administrations. They have done much to demoralize the whole public service, because subordinates are impressed with the belief that if their superiors may do these things with impunity, they themselves ought to enjoy a similar privilege.

We see no reason to doubt that Mr. Cleveland will follow Jefferson's example in regard to what may be called the personal policy of the President, rather than continue the recent Republican practices.

The Liberty Bell.

In 1751 the Pennsylvania assembly authorized Isaac Norris, Thomas Leech and Edward Warner to procure a bell for the state house. Accordingly, under date of November 1st, of that year, these gentlemen wrote to Robert Charles of London, stating their order and authority, and applying to him to get them "a good bell of about 2,000 pounds weight," which they fancied might cost £200 or more, including charges. In the letter is inserted, "Let the bell be cast by the best workmen and examined carefully before it is shipped, with the following words shaped in large letters about it, viz: "By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the state house, in the city of Philadelphia, 1752." And underneath: "Proclaim liberty through all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."—*Levit—xxv*, 10.

In due course of time the bell reached Philadelphia, and under the date of March 10, 1753, Mr. Norris again writes: "In that letter I gave information that our bell was generally liked and approved of, but in a few days after my writing I had the mortification to hear that it was cracked by a stoke of a clapper, without any other violence, as it was hung up to try the sound; though this was not very agreeable to us, we concluded to send it back by Captain Budden, but he could not take it on board, upon which two ingenious workmen undertook to cast it here. * * * When we broke up the old metal our judges here generally agreed that it was too high and brittle, and cast several little bells to try the sound and strength, and fixed upon an ounce and a half of copper to one pound of the old bell, and in this proportion we now have it."

The casting was done by a native of the Ilse of Malta named Pass, and son of Charles Stow. It was discovered that too much copper had been used, and a second casting was found to be necessary, and in the first week of June, 1753, it was rehung in the belfry, its weight being 2,080 pounds. In 1774, the base of the woodwork of the steeple was so decayed that it was taken down, and a small belfry alone covered the bell. Since then, however, the steeple has been reconstructed as it originally stood. In 1777, at the time the British were expected to occupy the city, the bell was removed to Bethlehem. It occupied one of the wagons of a train of 700 all under charges of Col. Polk and detachments of North Carolina and Virginia troops. At Bethlehem, September 23, 1777, the old bell met with its first accident, the wagon which carried it breaking down, but fortunately it sustained no injury. After the evacuation it was returned to the state house steeple, and some years afterwards was cracked, this ending its career of usefulness.

North Carolina Teachers' Assembly.—The next session of the Assembly will be held at Mount Mitchell Hotel, Black Mountain, N. C., commencing on Thursday, June 11th, and ending on Friday July 3d, the session containing twenty-three days.—*N. C. Educational Journal.*

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

An Act to Repeal Section One Thousand Two Hundred and Forty-Five of The Code, and to Require the Registration of Deeds.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That section one thousand two hundred and forty-five of The Code be stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof: No conveyance of land, for more than three years shall be valid to pass any property, as against creditors or purchasers, for a valuable consideration from the donor, bargainor or lessor, but from the registration thereof within the county where the land lieth: *Provided however*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to contracts, leases or deeds already executed, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six: *Provided further*, that no purchase from any such donor, bargainor or lessor shall avail or pass title as against any unregistered deed executed prior to the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, when the person or persons holding or claiming under such unregistered deed shall be in the actual possession or enjoyment of such land, either in person or by his, her or their tenants, at the time of the execution of such second deed, or when the person or persons claiming under or taking such deed, had at the time of taking or purchasing under such deed actual or constructive notice of such unregistered deed, or the claim of the person or persons holding or claiming thereunder.

2. That any person or persons holding any unregistered deed or claiming title thereunder, executed prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, may have the same recorded without proof of the execution thereof: *Provided*, that such person or persons shall make an affidavit before the officer having jurisdiction to take probate of such deed, that the grantor, bargainor or maker of of such deed, and the witnesses thereto are dead or cannot be found, and that he, she or they cannot make proof of their handwriting. Said affidavit shall be written upon or attached to such deed, and the same, together with such deed, be entitled to registration in the same manner and with the same effect as if proven in the manner prescribed by law for other deeds.

3. That all deeds, contracts or leases, before registration, except those mentioned in section two hereof, shall be acknowledged by the grantor, lessor or the person executing the same, or their signatures proven on oath by one or more witnesses in the manner prescribed by law, and all deed so executed and registered shall be valid, and pass title and estates without livery of seizin, attornment or other ceremony whatever.

4. That for the probate of all deeds, including the privy examination of any *feme covert* executing the same, executed prior to January first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the clerk shall receive fifteen cents for each name, and the register, for recording the same, fifty cents for the first three copy sheets, and five cents for each additional copy sheet.

5. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published in at least three newspapers in each judicial district in the State for six weeks before said day, and shall furnish to each clerk and register in the State a copy thereof, to be posted in their offices. The register of deeds of each county shall post or cause to be posted in four public places, in each township of this county, for sixty days prior to the time when the act shall go into effect, printed notices explaining the provisions thereof and notifying all persons interested to comply with the provisions of said act.

In the General Assembly read three tiwes, and ratified this the 27th day of February, A. D. 1885.

Pretty Girls.

Pretty girl
So sweet, so nice!
Sudden slips
Under the ice;
Scream of terror,
Down she goes—
Visions of em-
Broidered hose.

Youth observes
The frills and laces,
Fancy hose and
Other graces;
Sudden mash—
Oh, feeling sweet!—
Helps the maid-
En to her feet.

Redly, redly
Blushes she;
Kind sympa-
Thizes he;
Then along the
Street they go,
Married in a
Month or so.

Know Thyself.—Now that pneumonia and pulmonary troubles are so prevalent, it would be well if people would make a little study of the heart and pulse. Every intelligent person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health, for by comparing its normal condition with what it is when he feels ill he can determine to a great extent the urgency of his ailment. The healthy pulse of a child every parent should be familiar with. Occasionally a person is born with a peculiarly slow or fast pulse, and the case of any child is likely to be of that peculiarity. An infant's pulse beats 140 times a minute. A child of 7 has a pulse that works 80 beats to the minute, while in adult life the pulse registers about 70 beats between the ages of 20 and 60 years, declining at fourscore years to 60 beats. If the pulse of an adult exceeds 70 there is a diseased condition of some of the organs or a derangement of their functions. The machine is working itself out. There is a fever or inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself. An affection of the lungs can always be discovered by the pulse if accompanied by a cough. So also in malignant fevers the pulse is a great factor in determining the degree or stage of the disease.

"See here, Mr. Spruce," said Mrs. Spruce to her lord and master, "do you not know that woman is heaven's last, best gift to man?" "I do not," replied the brute; "but I agree with you this far—if she's the best I'm glad she's to be the last. —*Nashville (Tenn.) World.*

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. II.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, January 19th, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:09 "	3:25 "
Ore Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:34 "	5:40 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m.
Liberty,	10:56 a. m.	11:06 "
Ore Hill,	11:59 "	12:05 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:36 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:45 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Jan 15, 1885. 101-

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING THIS DAY been duly qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., as Administrator of the estate of Dr. B. W. Robinson, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before March 10, 1886.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. H. ROBINSON, Adm'r of B. W. Robinson.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 10, 1885. 109-6t

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents Fayetteville, N. C.,
Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

J. E. GARRETT, Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 49tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884. f2

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.

A full supply received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

R. S. HUSKE, Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

CALL AT

SEDBERRY'S

AND BUY

BUIST'S FRESH Garden Seeds.

MOTTO:

New and Fresh or None.

Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.
Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.
Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.
THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

The Harbert Telephone

(For Private Lines.)

Sold outright. No renting. Just the thing for use in mines or mining districts. Pat. Nov. 30, 1880. Late improvements. Send for descriptive circular.

D. W. TOWNSEND,
Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.
Jan 22 1885. 102-6m

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

COLORED FRONTISPIECES.

Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe.

A free specimen copy of St. NICHOLAS will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO. NEW-YORK, N. Y.

WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *vol.* 12*mo.*, *Cloth*, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.

P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication, furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 261 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Seven Years' practice before the Patent Office, and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents. Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 261 Broadway, New York.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

I have just received from LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds,

to which I invite the attention of friends and customers. Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly burned, according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.
Jan 15, 1885 101-tf

For A Business Education Attend the

Commercial College

Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.

Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course, about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $50. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 300 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. Full Session begins Sept. 8th. For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

FOUND! FOR LADIES ONLY.

A REMEDY endorsed by the best Physicians and Druggists at its home.

A REMEDY that Mr. C. W. O'Neill, Goodwater, Ala., says raised his wife from an invalid's bed, and he believes *saved her life.*

A REMEDY of which a prominent Atlanta merchant said: "I would have given $500 as soon as I would a nickel for what two bottles of your medicine did for my daughter."

A REMEDY in regard to which, S. J. Cassells, M. D., Druggist, Thomasville, Ga., says: "I can recall instances in which *it afforded relief after all the usual remedies had failed.*"

A REMEDY about which Dr. R. B. Ferrell, LaGrange, Ga., writes: "I have used for the last twenty years the medicine you are putting up and consider it the best combination ever gotten together for the disease for which it is recommended.

A REMEDY about which Dr. Joel Branham, Atlanta, said: "*I have examined the recipe*, and have no hesitation in advising its use, and confidently recommend it."

A REMEDY which the Rev. H. B. Johnson, near Marietta, Ga., says he has used in his family, with the "utmost satisfaction" and recommended it to three families "who found it to be just what it is recommended.

A REMEDY of which Pemberton, Inverness, & Denson say: "We have been selling it for many years, staple with us, and one of *absolute merit.*"

A REMEDY of which Lamar, Rankin & Lamar say: "We sold 50 gross in four months, and never sold it in any place but what it was wanted again."

A REMEDY by which Dr. Baugh of LaGrange, Ga., says: "I cured one of the most obstinate cases of VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION that ever came within my knowledge, with a few bottles."

A REMEDY of which Dr. J. C. Huss, Notasulga, Ala., says: "I am fully convinced that it is unrivaled for that class of diseases which it claims to cure."

A REMEDY about which Maj. John C. Whitner, of Atlanta, well and favorably known all over the United States as a General Insurance Agent, says: "I used this remedy before the war, on a large plantation on a great number of cases, *always with absolute success.*"

A REMEDY about which Mr. J. W. Strange, of Cartersville, Ga., certifies that one bottle cured two members of his family of menstrual irregularity of many years standing.

THIS GREAT REMEDY IS

Bradfield's Female Regulator,

Sold for Treatise on the Health and Happiness of Woman, mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Box 28, Atlanta, Ga.

THE CENTURY In 1885.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

A free specimen copy of THE CENTURY will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY CO. New-York, N. Y.

LUMBER.

SAW and PLANING MILLS.

With two GOOD MILLS, one of which has just been started up on the southern division of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., in a splendid body of timber, I am now prepared to

PROMPTLY FILL ALL ORDERS

by those desiring to improve or build. Can make prices on work both rough and dressed.

No payment asked until satisfaction is given.

New stock now being delivered on my yard for the retail trade.

☞Planing mill in first-class order.

JAS. D. McNEILL.
Jan 22, 1885. 102-3m

1843. Forty Years. 1884.

J. C. THOMSON

AFTER FORTY YEARS IS STILL ON HAND WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions,

which he will sell low for

CASH

Would be pleased to have his friends of this and adjoining counties call and see him at

NO. 53 PERSON STREET.

J. C. THOMSON.
Nov 13, 1884 99tf